SOCIAL TRENDS IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
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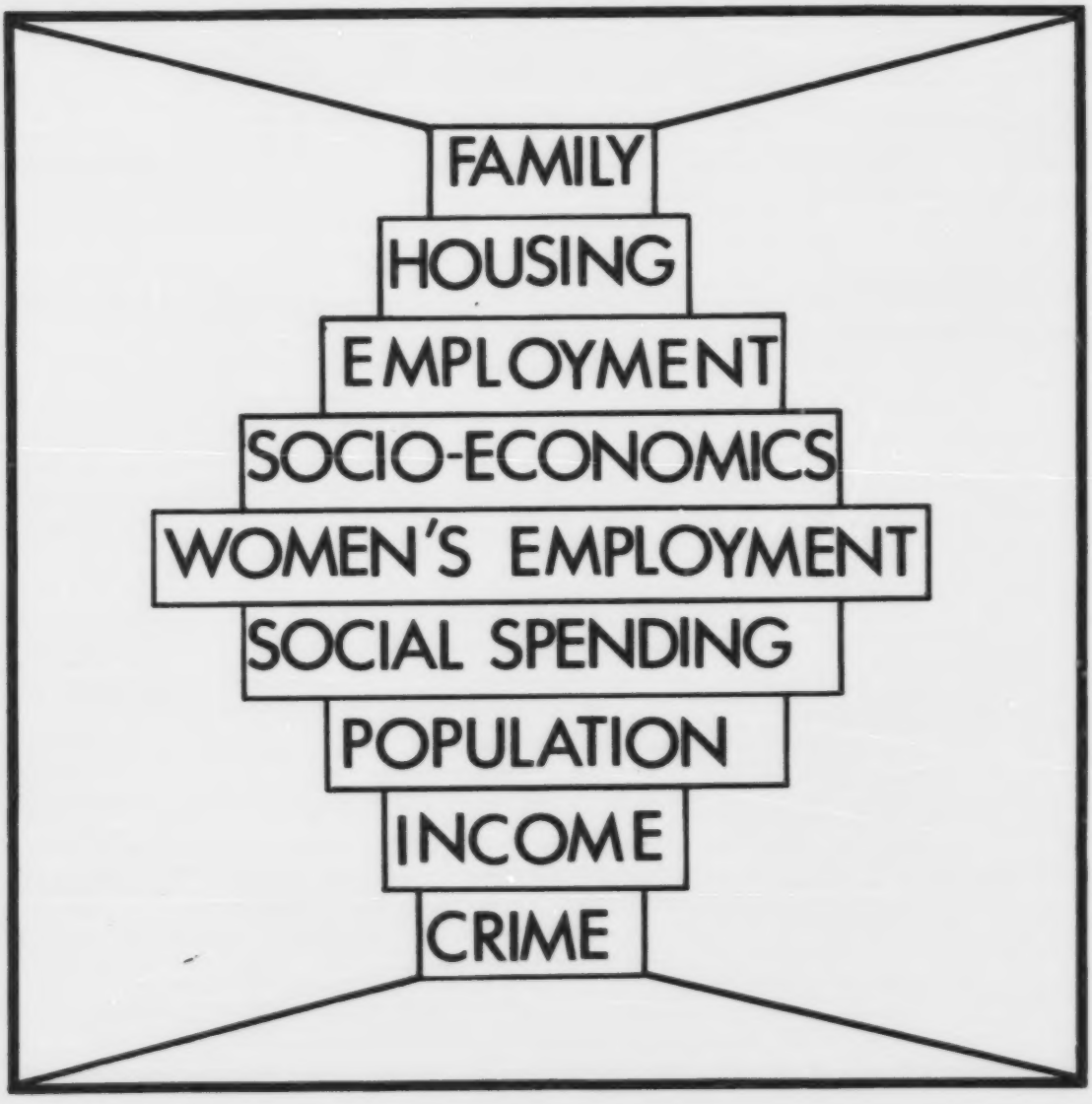

THE SOCIAL PLANNING and RESEARCH COUNCIL of Hamilton and District

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SOCIAL TRENDS IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH:

UPDATE

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July, 1987

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OF HAMILTON AND DISTRICT, 1987

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INTRODUCTION

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District has been involved in the documentation of social trends in Hamilton-Wentworth for a number of years.

The following collection of statistics updates the publication entitled Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: Past, Present and Future. Like the previous report, this edition contains a wide representation of socio-economic data.

A special thanks is extended to Shurl Kocman for completion of the graphic and clerical aspects of this document.

We hope you find this report informative and useful. Your comments would be appreciated.

Ruth Badenhorst

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BACKGROUND

In 1849, Wentworth County was established as a separate entity from the City of Hamilton. These separate, but co-operative, political jurisdictions remained in operation for 125 years when, in 1974, these two combined creating the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

A comparison of the new and old systems is made below.

Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth	Wentworth County and City of Hamilton
City of Hamilton	City of Hamilton Barton Burlington Beach
Town of Ancaster	Ancaster
Town of Dundas	Town of Dundas
City of Stoney Creek	City of Stoney Creek Saltfleet
Town of Flamborough	Flamborough East Flamborough West Beverly Waterdown
Township of Glanbrook	Binbrook Glanford

In this document, you will find reference made to three geographic areas:

1) Hamilton-Wentworth
2) Hamilton C.M.A.
3) Wentworth County

1) Hamilton-Wentworth

Refers to: The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth

Includes: City of Hamilton, Town of Ancaster, Town of Dundas, City of Stoney Creek, Town of Flamborough and the Township of Glanbrook.

2) Hamilton C.M.A.

Refers to:	Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area
Includes:	The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby

3) Wentworth County:

Refers to:	County of Wentworth and the City of Hamilton
Includes:	The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth

A number of statistical sources have been used in documenting social trends in the Region. These sources have different recording boundaries, as shown above. Every table and figure in this report notes its source and for which of the above three geographic areas it is reporting - please pay careful attention to each source.

Very simply, the area of "Hamilton-Wentworth" is equal to the area of "Wentworth County" and each of these areas are equal to the "Hamilton C.M.A." except that the Hamilton C.M.A. also includes the City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby. The following serves as a "Geographic Guide" to this document. (Also see the "Reference Map" for illustration.)

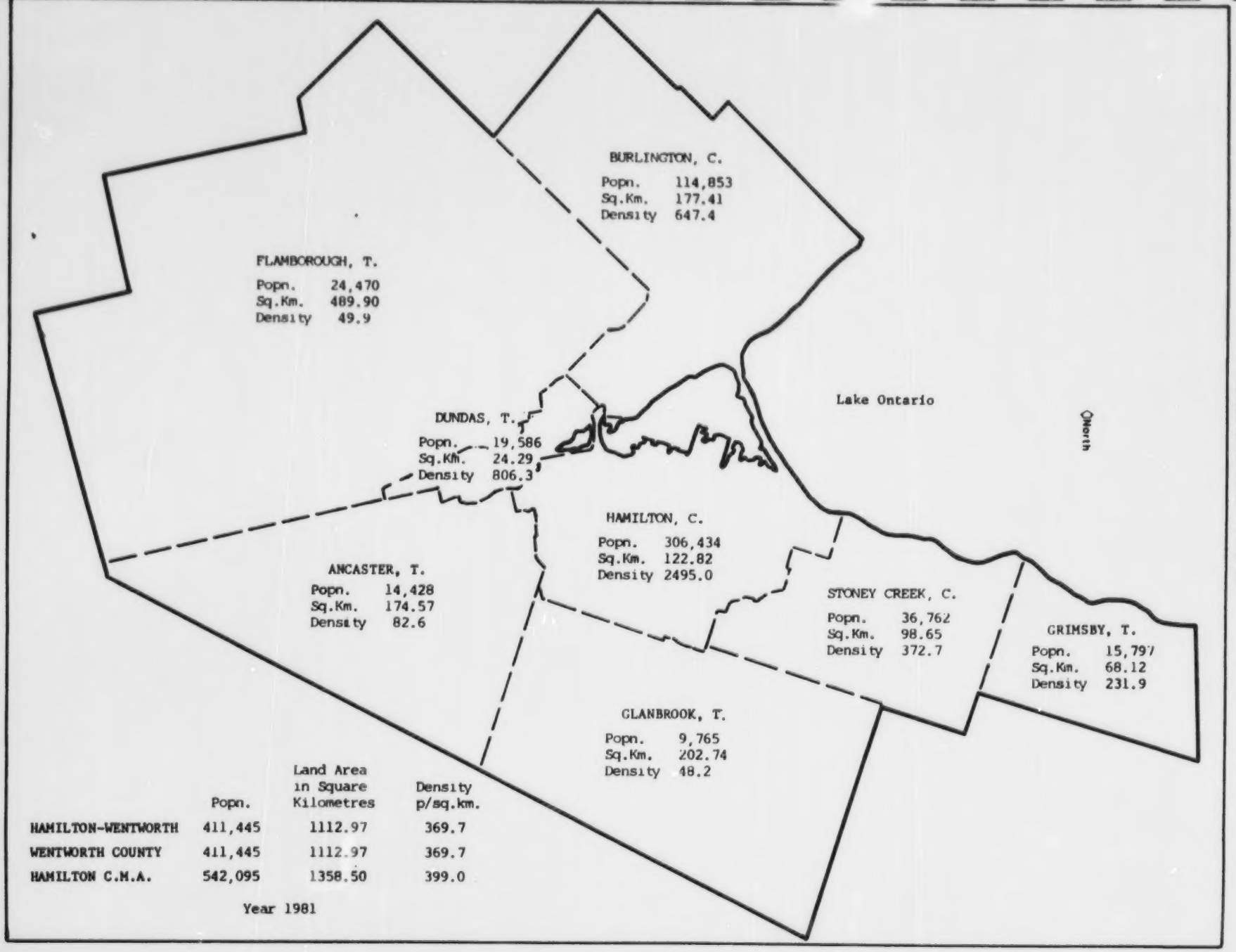
GEOGRAPHIC GUIDE

Hamilton-Wentworth or Wentworth County

- City of Hamilton
- Town of Ancaster
- Town of Dundas
- City of Stoney Creek
- Town of Flamborough
- Township of Glanbrook
- City of Burlington
- Town of Grimsby

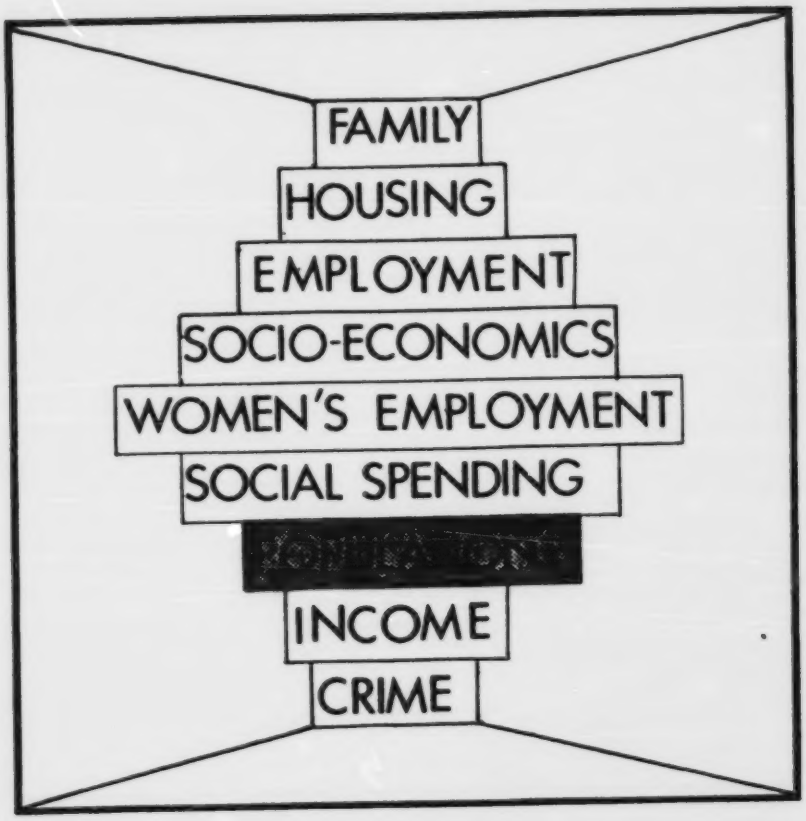
→ Hamilton C.M.A.

REFERENCE MAP



	Popn.	Land Area in Square Kilometres	Density p/sq.km.
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH	411,445	1112.97	369.7
WENTWORTH COUNTY	411,445	1112.97	369.7
HAMILTON C.M.A.	542,095	1358.50	399.0

Year 1981


FAMILY
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
SOCIO-ECONOMICS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
SOCIAL SPENDING
INCOME
CRIME

POPULATION

A. HISTORICAL PATTERN

Wentworth County, or what is presently known as the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, has historically been an area of constantly changing growth in population.

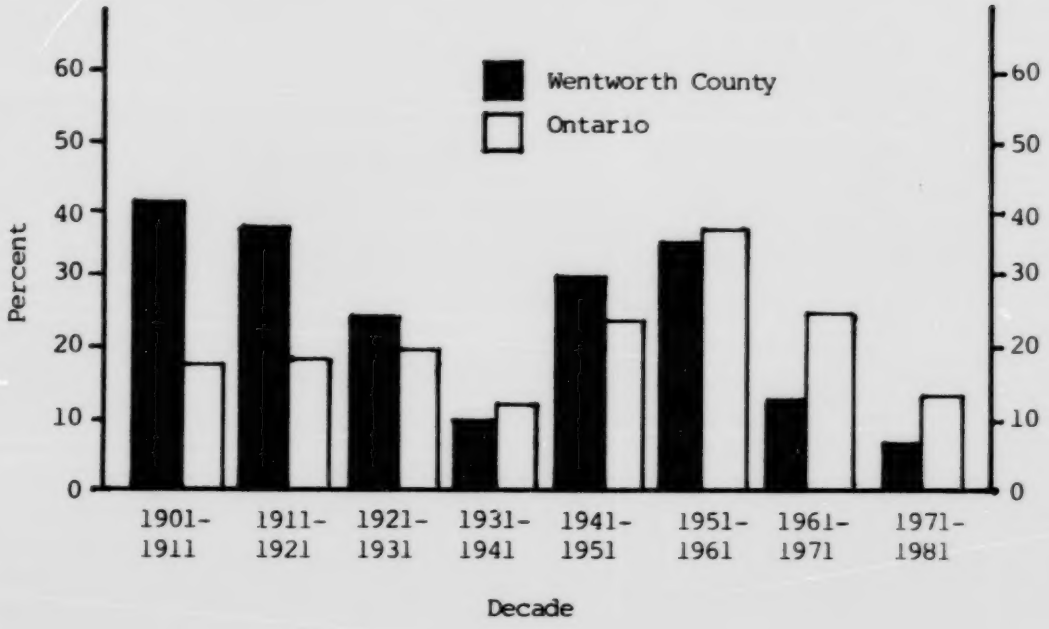
From the years 1901 to 1931, the population of Wentworth County grew at a much faster rate than the population of Ontario as Figure 1 illustrates. However, when the Great Depression struck in the 1930's, population growth in the County and the Province slowed considerably.

In the post-Depression era of the 1940's, population growth in Wentworth County again began to increase dramatically and at a faster rate than the Province as a whole. During the 1950's, however, the rate of population growth in the Province was slightly faster and this gap widened considerably in the 1960's as the rate of growth in Wentworth County decreased significantly.

During the seventies, the population growth in Wentworth County and Ontario decreased considerably. However, the Province is currently growing at a faster pace and this trend is expected to continue in the future as other areas of the Province urbanize.

FIGURE 1

POPULATION GROWTH IN WENTWORTH COUNTY AND ONTARIO BY DECADE (1901-1981)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1901-1981

B. RECENT TRENDS

COMPARISON

Throughout the 1970's and 1980's, Hamilton-Wentworth's proportion of Ontario's population decreased constantly from 5.10% in 1970 to 4.63% in 1985. Similarly, the Region's share of the Country's population dropped from 1.82% to 1.66% as Table 1 indicates.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF POPULATION AND PROPORTIONS
(1970-1985)

Year	Population			Hamilton-Wentworth as a Percentage of:	
	Hamilton-Wentworth	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada
1970	390,417	7,656,000	21,465,000	5.30	1.82
1971	395,113	7,769,300	21,709,000	5.09	1.82
1972	399,146	7,870,100	21,942,000	5.07	1.82
1973	401,195	7,996,400	22,235,300	5.02	1.80
1974	404,267	8,124,900	22,568,700	4.98	1.79
1975	408,695	8,228,800	22,883,900	4.97	1.79
1976	410,563	8,318,800	23,157,900	4.94	1.77
1977	413,023	8,413,100	23,390,300	4.91	1.77
1978	408,947	8,479,700	23,589,000	4.82	1.73
1979	410,336	8,543,300	23,809,800	4.80	1.72
1980	410,503	8,574,400	23,936,300	4.79	1.71
1982	414,643	8,753,700	24,723,200	4.74	1.68
1985	421,783	9,109,800	25,446,200	4.63	1.66

Note: Population figures for Ontario and Canada are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Sources: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1970-1985.
Statistics Canada, Publication #91-001, 1985.

AREA MUNICIPALITIES

Table 2 illustrates the population growth rates in Hamilton-Wentworth and the area municipalities between 1978 and 1985.

Between 1977 and 1978, Hamilton-Wentworth's population decreased by over 4,000 people before recovering in 1979. Since 1979, the population in the Region has experienced a moderate growth rate. For example, between 1982 and 1985, the Region's population increased by 7,140 people or 1.7 percent.

Throughout the period from 1978 to 1985, the City of Hamilton (containing approximately three-quarters of the Regional population) has been losing a small number of people almost steadily - more than 1,800 people have moved from the City since 1979. The population of Glanbrook has shown a constant (but small) decrease over the past eight years while Dundas has experienced only a slight increase in its population. The Flamborough population has shown a moderate increase in recent years as well, while both Ancaster and particularly, Stoney Creek have witnessed population increases. The latter two area municipalities are the only ones to experience any appreciable growth in the last eight years.

TABLE 2

ASSESSED POPULATION BY AREA MUNICIPALITY
(1978-1985)

	1978		1979		1980		1982		1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hamilton	309,010	75.6	308,457	75.2	306,853	74.7	308,402	74.4	307,140	72.8
Stoney Creek	32,628	8.0	33,996	8.3	35,877	8.7	37,613	9.1	42,450	10.0
Flamborough	23,747	5.8	24,017	5.9	24,184	5.9	24,610	5.9	25,610	6.1
Dundas	19,129	4.7	19,266	4.7	19,507	4.8	19,689	4.7	20,071	4.8
Ancaster	14,073	3.4	14,107	3.4	14,361	3.5	14,780	3.6	16,882	4.0
Glanbrook	9,945	2.4	9,934	2.4	9,721	2.4	9,549	2.3	9,513	2.3
Regional Total	408,947	100.0	410,336	100.0	410,503	100.0	414,643	100.0	421,783	100.0
Increase	-4,076		1,389		167		4,140		7,140	
% Increase	- 9.99		0.34		0.04		1.00		1.70	

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1978-1985.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

The age composition of the population in Hamilton-Wentworth has also been changing over the years as Table 3 indicates.

TABLE 3

REGIONAL POPULATION BY AGE
(1978, 1980, 1982, 1985)

	1978		1980		1982		1985	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	24,024	6.0	23,281	5.9	23,454	5.9	23,669	5.8
5-13	55,143	13.8	51,786	13.1	50,256	12.6	48,310	11.9
14-18	38,665	9.7	36,482	9.2	33,125	8.3	29,712	7.3
19-25	54,070	13.6	53,204	13.4	55,102	13.8	54,667	13.4
26-40	81,489	20.4	84,295	21.3	88,100	22.0	95,421	23.4
41-64	103,940	26.1	103,690	26.1	104,476	26.1	106,100	26.1
Over 64	41,365	10.4	43,877	11.1	45,228	11.3	49,228	12.1
Total	398,696	100.0	396,615	100.0	399,741	100.0	407,107	100.0
Age Unknown	10,251		13,888		14,903		14,676	
Total All Groups	408,947		410,503		414,643		421,783	

Note: In 1980, the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth adjusted its previous population figures upwards. The Table assumes that, because of the likely ages of the population included, the increase falls within the 19-25 year age group.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1978-1985

The trends show that the young population in the Region, under age 18, is actually decreasing in size. Between 1978 and 1985, this portion of the population dropped by almost 16,141 people (or 4.5 percent). The 19-25 year old and the 41-64 year old categories appear to have stabilized while the proportion of individuals between 26-40 and over 64 years has been increasing between 1978 and 1985.

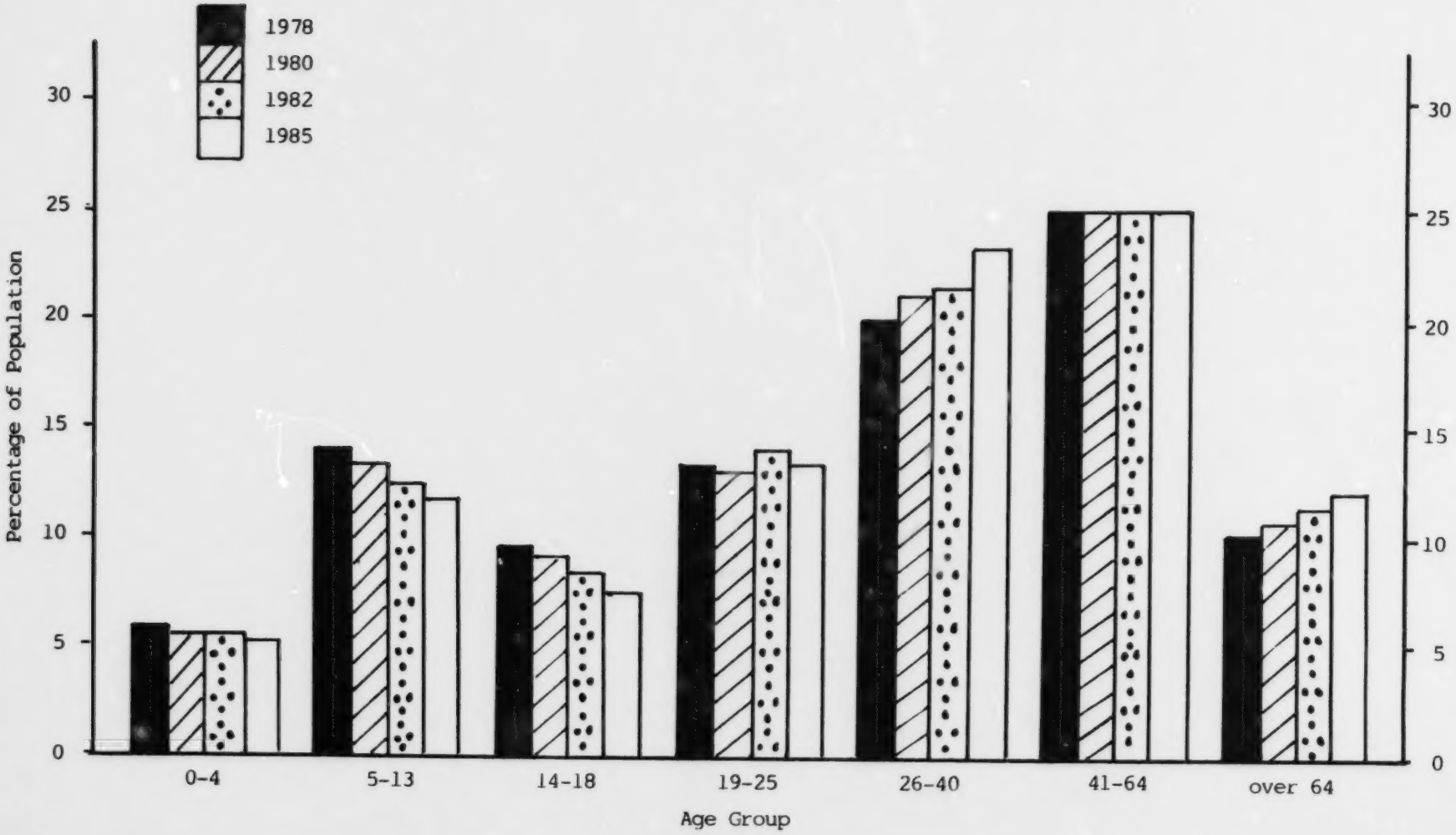
Figure 2 illustrates the general trend of a decreasing young population and an increasing adult/senior population.

The sex composition of the Regional population is also a significant factor. Table 4 contains data matching the age structure with the male/female composition for 1985.

The Table illustrates that a majority of the population is female (51.6%) and that females tend to outlive their male counterparts. A greater portion of the youth population is male, however, a greater portion of the elderly population is female.

FIGURE 2

REGIONAL POPULATION COHORT COMPARISON
(1978, 1980, 1982, 1985)



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1985

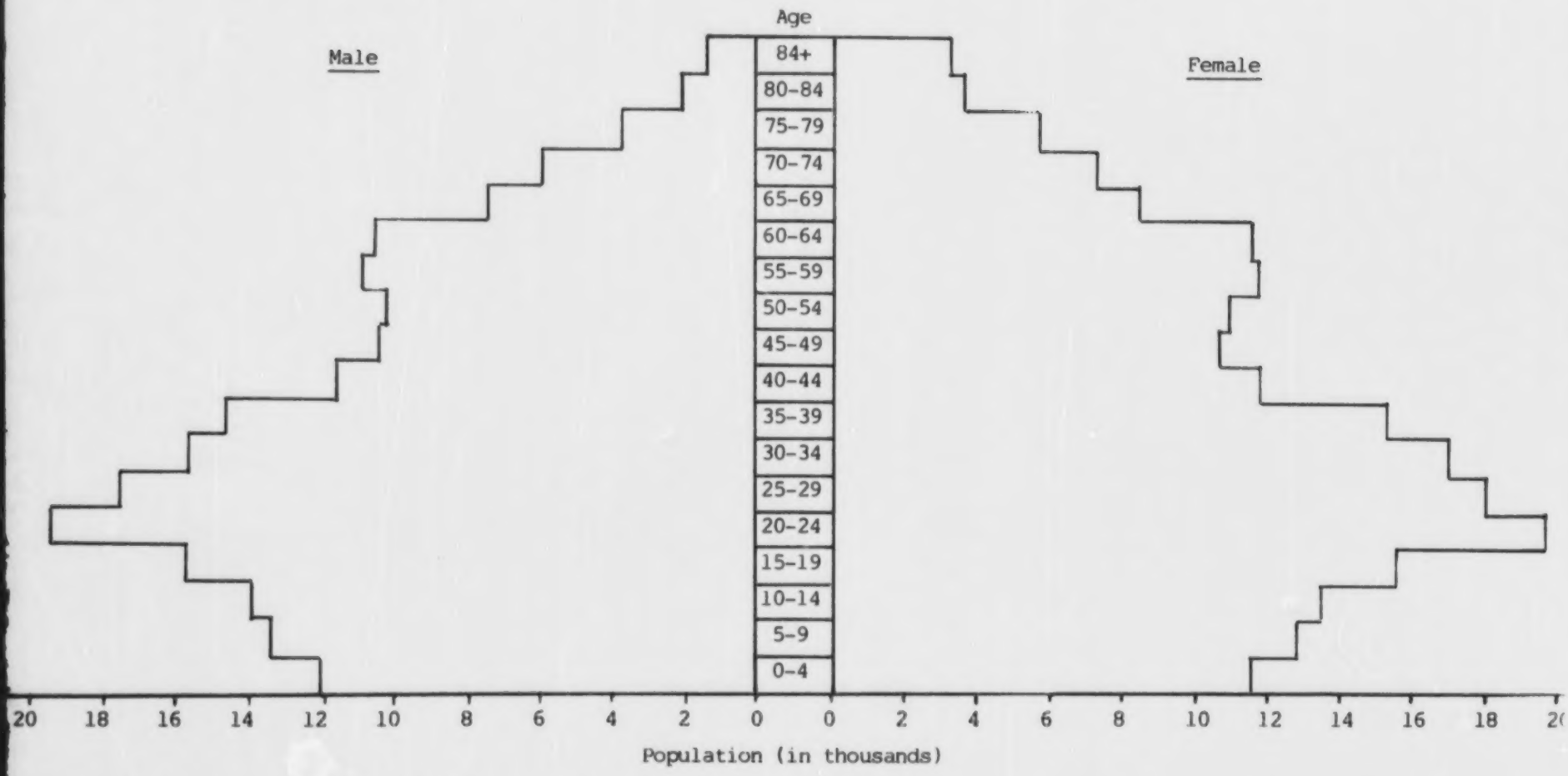
TABLE 4

REGIONAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
(1985)

Age Group	Male	% Male Total	Male % Pop.	Female	% Female Total	Female % Pop.	Male and Female	Male & Female % Population
0-4	12,079	6.1	3.0	11,590	5.5	2.8	23,669	5.8
5-9	13,552	6.8	3.3	12,878	6.2	3.2	26,430	6.5
10-14	14,039	7.1	3.4	13,496	6.5	3.3	27,535	6.8
15-19	15,854	8.0	3.9	15,527	7.4	3.8	31,381	7.7
20-24	19,554	9.9	4.8	19,757	9.4	4.9	39,311	9.7
25-29	17,748	9.0	4.4	18,155	8.7	4.5	35,903	8.8
30-34	15,707	7.9	3.9	17,000	8.1	4.2	32,707	8.0
35-39	14,783	7.5	3.6	15,301	7.3	3.8	30,084	7.4
40-44	11,673	5.9	2.9	11,879	5.7	2.9	23,552	5.8
45-49	10,446	5.3	2.6	10,686	5.1	2.6	21,132	5.2
50-54	10,383	5.2	2.6	10,824	5.2	2.7	21,207	5.2
55-59	10,982	5.5	2.7	11,720	5.6	2.9	22,702	5.6
60-64	10,600	5.4	2.6	11,666	5.6	2.9	22,266	5.5
65-69	7,449	3.8	1.8	8,536	4.1	2.1	15,985	3.9
70-74	5,911	3.0	1.5	7,312	3.5	1.8	13,223	3.2
75-79	3,742	1.9	0.9	5,717	2.7	1.4	9,459	2.3
80-84	2,123	1.1	0.5	3,797	1.8	0.9	5,920	1.5
Over 84	1,345	0.7	0.3	3,296	1.6	0.8	4,641	1.1
Total	197,970	100.0	48.6	209,137	100.0	51.4	407,107	100.0
Age Unknown							14,676	
Total All Groups							421,783	

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1985

FIGURE 3: REGIONAL POPULATION PYRAMID (1985)



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Rolls, 1985.

The population pyramid in Figure 3 has been generated using data from Table 4 (for 1985).

As the pyramid clearly shows, the largest number of people for both sexes are contained in the 20-24 and 25-29 year age groups. A further increase in numbers can be seen in the 55-59 and 60-64 year age groups as well before the pyramid slowly peaks.

NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION

Two primary factors cause population to increase or decrease - natural increase and net migration. Simply stated, natural increase equals the number of births minus the number of deaths within a specified geographic area. Net migration refers to the difference in the number of people moving into an area and the number of people moving out.

Table 5 illustrates the trends in the Region using natural increase and net migration figures. (Calculations are based upon assessed population figures as used in Table 2 previously.)

Natural increase, although it was positive in the Region, experienced only a small increase between 1977 and 1985 (of 2,967 people). On the other hand, the Region lost considerably fewer people due to migration during the early 1980's than in the late 1970's. These two combined trends have lead to a moderate population increase in the Region. However, the reduction in net migration appears to be the greatest factor influencing the slow (but positive) growth in the total population.

TABLE 5

REGIONAL NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION
(1977-1985)

	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase
1977-1978	4,611	- 6,227	- 1,616
1979-1980	4,420	- 2,864	1,556
1981-1982	4,635	- 495	4,140
1983-1985	7,578	- 438	7,140

Sources: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1977-85.

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1977-1985.

C. FUTURE PROJECTIONS

In 1981, the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth prepared a number of possible population projections for the Region. The population projections for Hamilton-Wentworth were made using the Age-Cohort Survival Model and this process generated three different forecasts as Table 6 indicates.

The Region believes that a forecast of 445,000 persons by the year 2001 is the 'Most Likely' population size for Hamilton-Wentworth. The 'High' population estimate is 479,000 persons, and the 'Low' estimate is 423,000 persons.

TABLE 6

REGIONAL OFFICIAL PLAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS (2001)

	'Most Likely'	High	Low
1980 (actual)	410,503	410,503	410,503
1986	428,500	436,500	422,000
1991	438,500	453,000	427,000
1996	444,000	467,500	427,000
2001	445,000	479,000	423,000

Note: The projections are based upon a number of complex assumptions. Refer to source for more details if required.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

The 'Most Likely' projection of 445,000 persons indicates that the Region's area municipalities will be growing/declining at varying rates as Table 7 indicates. Between 1980 and 2001, the population of Ancaster is projected to more than double (122.8%) while the population of Stoney Creek will increase by almost 50%. Moderate growth is projected for Flamborough while a very small population increase is forecasted for Dundas. The City of Hamilton and Glanbrook, on the other hand, show a decrease in population by the year 2001. Overall, the Region will experience slow growth over the next twenty years with only a 8.4% population increase projected.

TABLE 7

'MOST LIKELY' GROWTH RATES BY AREA MUNICIPALITY
(1980, 2001)

	1980 Population	2001 Population*	Absolute Growth (%) 1980-2001)
Hamilton	306,853	302,000	- 1.6
Stoney Creek	35,877	53,000	47.7
Flamborough	24,184	29,500	22.0
Dundas	19,507	20,000	2.5
Ancaster	14,361	32,000	122.8
Glanbrook	9,721	9,000	- 7.4
Region	410,503	445,000	8.4

* Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 500 and may not always total.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

Not only is the population of the area municipalities projected to change over the next 20 years, but so to is the age composition of the population as Table 8 indicates.

TABLE 8

REGIONAL 'MOST LIKELY' GROWTH RATES BY AGE GROUP*
(1981, 2001)

	1981		2001	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Under 15 years	86,000	20.7	79,500	17.9
15-24	77,500	18.7	58,500	13.1
25-34	67,000	16.1	59,500	13.4
35-44	48,500	11.7	77,500	17.4
45-54	46,000	11.1	64,500	14.5
55-64	44,000	10.6	43,000	9.7
Over 64 years	46,000	11.1	62,000	13.9
Region	415,000	100.0	445,000	100.0

* Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 500 and may not always total.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

The most significant trends are the decrease in the youth and young adult population (under 34 years); the increase in the mature adult population (age 35-54); and the increase in the senior citizen population (over 64 years). The population of Hamilton-Wentworth is an 'aging' one being pushed along by the 'baby-boom' population who will be approaching their thirties between 1981 and 1991. The social implications of the shifting cohorts are bound to be quite profound. A declining youth population will impact our educational system, while an increasing adult and, particularly, senior citizen population will have effects upon the need for health services, housing, employment, and other services.

D. POPULATION COMPOSITION

SENIOR CITIZENS

The percentage of senior citizens (over 64 years of age) has constantly increased in Hamilton-Wentworth between 1978 and 1985 in every area municipality. Throughout the years, the number of senior citizens has risen to a figure of over 49,200 or almost twelve percent of the total Regional population in 1985.

Table 9 presents the number of senior citizens in Hamilton-Wentworth.

The constant increase in the number and proportion of seniors in the Region is indicative of the general population pattern in this Province. In 1985, the percentage of the Regional population which were seniors was 12.1%; by 2001, the projected Regional percentage of seniors will rise to 13.9% (according to the 'Most Likely' population projection).

TABLE 9

SENIOR CITIZEN POPULATION OVER 64 YEARS BY AREA MUNICIPALITY, (1978-1985)

	1978	1979	1980	1982	1985
Hamilton	33,465	34,785	35,272	36,024	38,596
Dundas	2,373	2,476	2,574	2,658	2,909
Stoney Creek	2,279	2,411	2,520	2,795	3,521
Flamborough	1,574	1,660	1,732	1,824	1,960
Ancaster	1,098	1,133	1,169	1,287	1,514
Glanbrook	576	585	610	640	728
Regional Total	41,365	43,050	43,877	45,228	49,228
Increase	696	1,685	827	1,351	4,000
% Increase	1.7	4.1	1.9	3.0	8.1
% of Regional Population	10.4	10.9	11.1	11.3	12.1

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1978-1985.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Although the majority of the Hamilton-Wentworth population is of British Isles origin, the ethnic diversity of the area is increasing.

Between 1951 and 1981, the percentage of the population of British Isles ethnicity decreased by sixteen percent as Figure 4 illustrates. The size of some of the largest ethnic groups is presented in Figure 4.

The Italian community grew most rapidly between 1951 and 1971 - the population proportion more than doubled to almost ten percent by 1971. In 1981, they experienced a slight decrease of 0.2 percent. The German, Netherlands and Polish groups all experienced increases between 1951 and 1961, followed by decreases in their populations' proportion between 1971 and 1981. In 1981, the Ukrainian group's population proportion was 2.2 percent, the lowest in the past four decades.

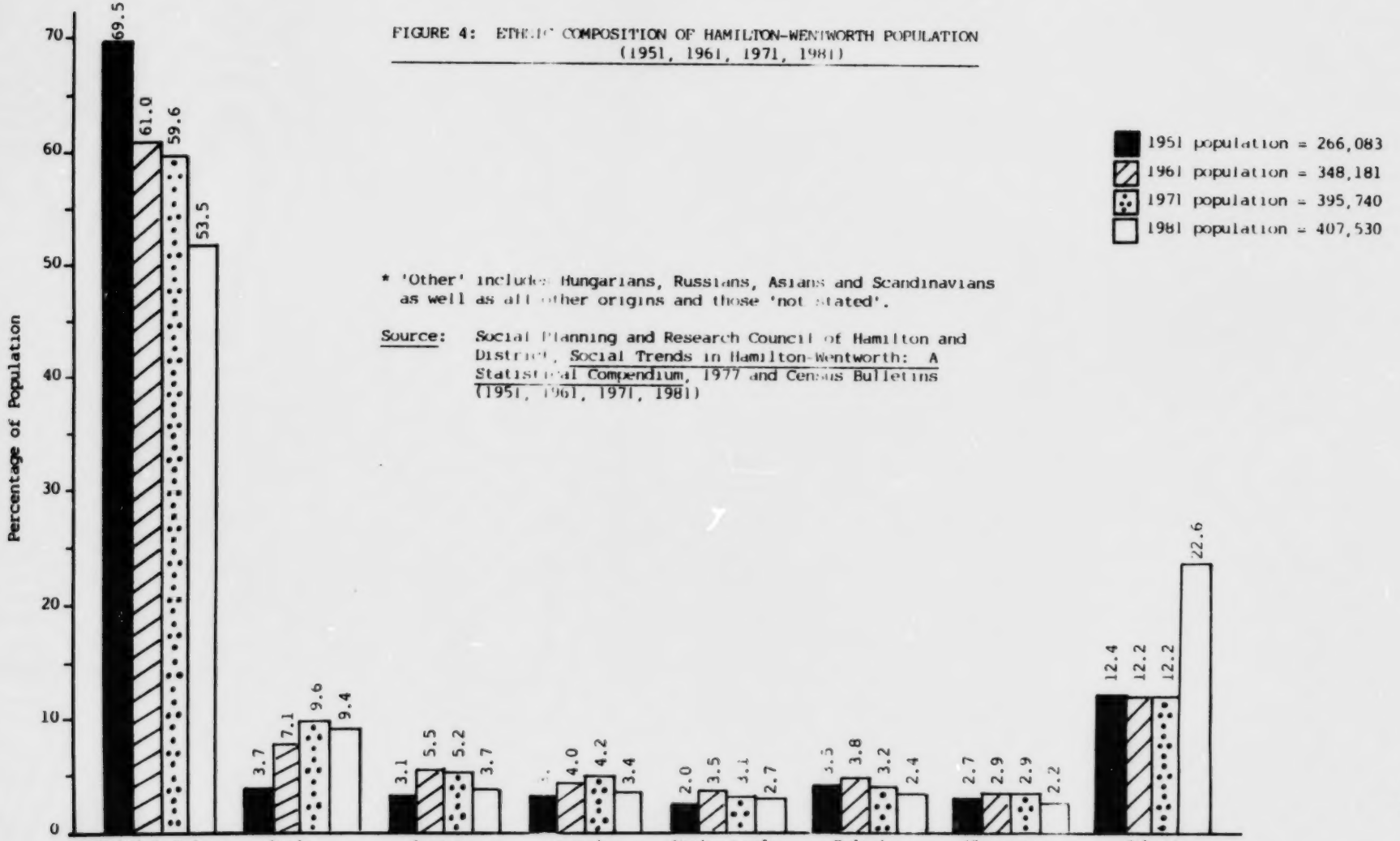
The 1981, the 'other' ethnic groups increased substantially (by 10.4%) reflecting the growth in the ethnic diversity of Hamilton-Wentworth. The Balkan community reached 2.9 percent of the population which was larger than the Netherlands, Polish and Ukrainian groups.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

The percentage of the population for six of the largest religious denominations in 1951 and 1981 is presented in Figure 5.

The Roman Catholic population, the largest denomination, showed a fifteen percent increase in its share of the population. Conversely, the Baptist, United, Anglican and Presbyterian churches have shown considerable decreases in their shares of the total population. The proportion of those people in the 'other' category increased between 1951 and 1981 to over eighteen percent of the population.

FIGURE 4: ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH POPULATION (1951, 1961, 1971, 1981)

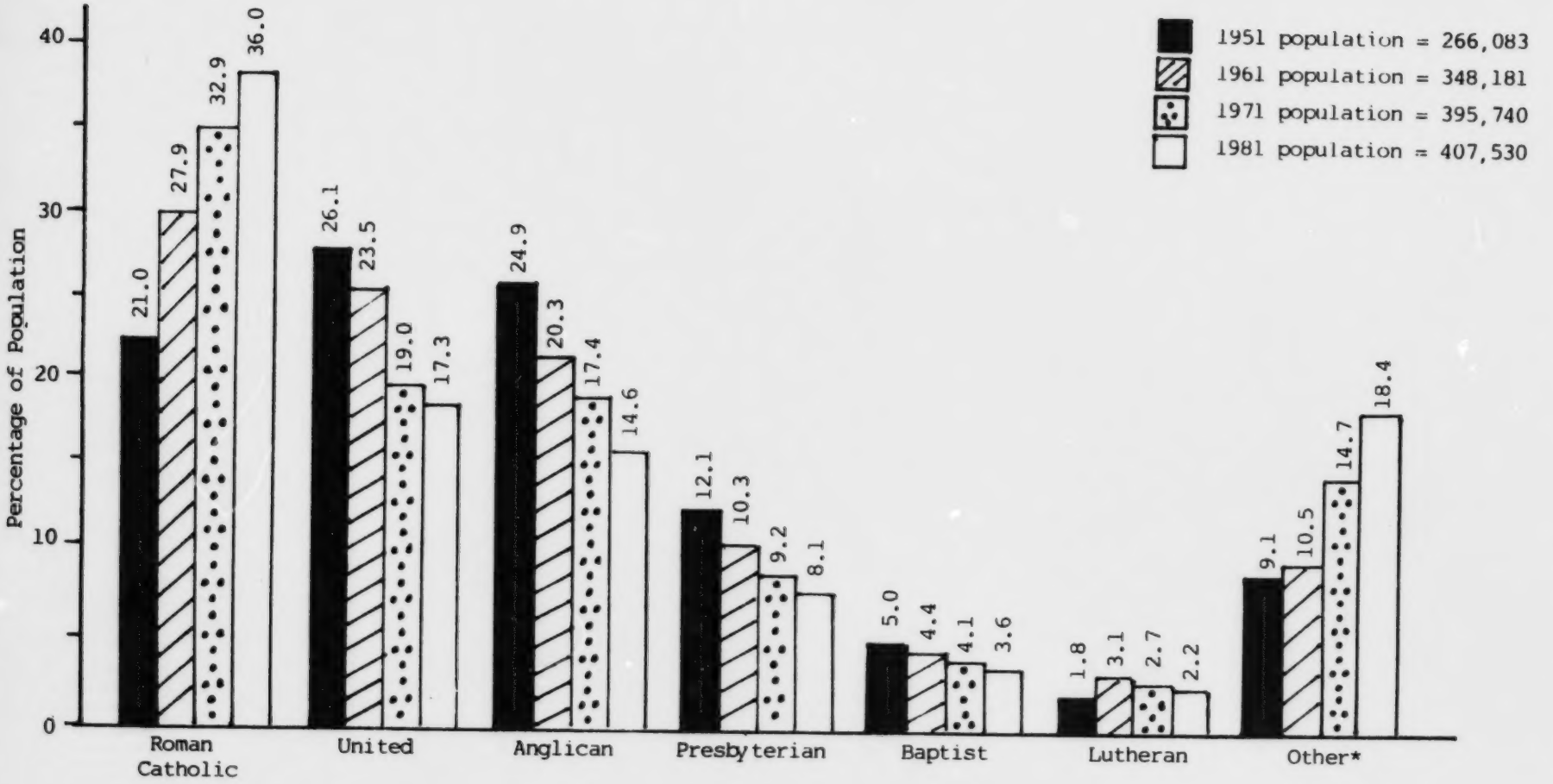


* 'Other' includes Hungarians, Russians, Asians and Scandinavians as well as all other origins and those 'not stated'.

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977 and Census Bulletins (1951, 1961, 1971, 1981)

FIGURE 5

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE HAMILTON-WENTWORTH POPULATION
(1951, 1961, 1971, 1981)



* 'Other' includes all other religions, those 'not stated' and those reporting 'no religion'.

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977 and Census Bulletins (1951, 1961, 1971, 1981)

MARITAL STATUS

Table 10 presents the percentage of the adult population in each marital status group for 1951, 1961, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

TABLE 10

HAMILTON CMA POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS (1951-1981)

	1951 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1981 %
Single	43.1	45.9	45.4	43.5	41.4
Married	51.3	48.8	48.5	50.2	51.3
Widowed	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.1
Divorced	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1981.

The percentage of the population who were single increased slightly between 1951 and 1961, levelled off between 1961 and 1971, and then decreased in 1976 and 1981. The married population decreased between 1951 and 1961, but remained relatively steady until 1976 when it increased.

The percentage of the population who are widowed has remained fairly stable even though small increases and decreases have occurred throughout the years. Conversely, the divorced population has steadily increased over the years. The 1981 divorce rate was seven times higher than the 1951 rate.

DEPENDENCY RATIOS

The dependency ratio is intended to indicate the size of the dependent population (children and senior citizens) relative to the working population in a region. The dependent population is considered to include children under 15 years of age and senior citizens over the age of 64. Conversely, the working population includes the population of between 15 and 64 years of age.

Two population groups, the young and the old, tend to be dependent upon the working population for their sustenance. As the size of the dependent population increases, this increases the financial pressure upon the working population for their support. As the dependent population decreases, the pressure is relieved.

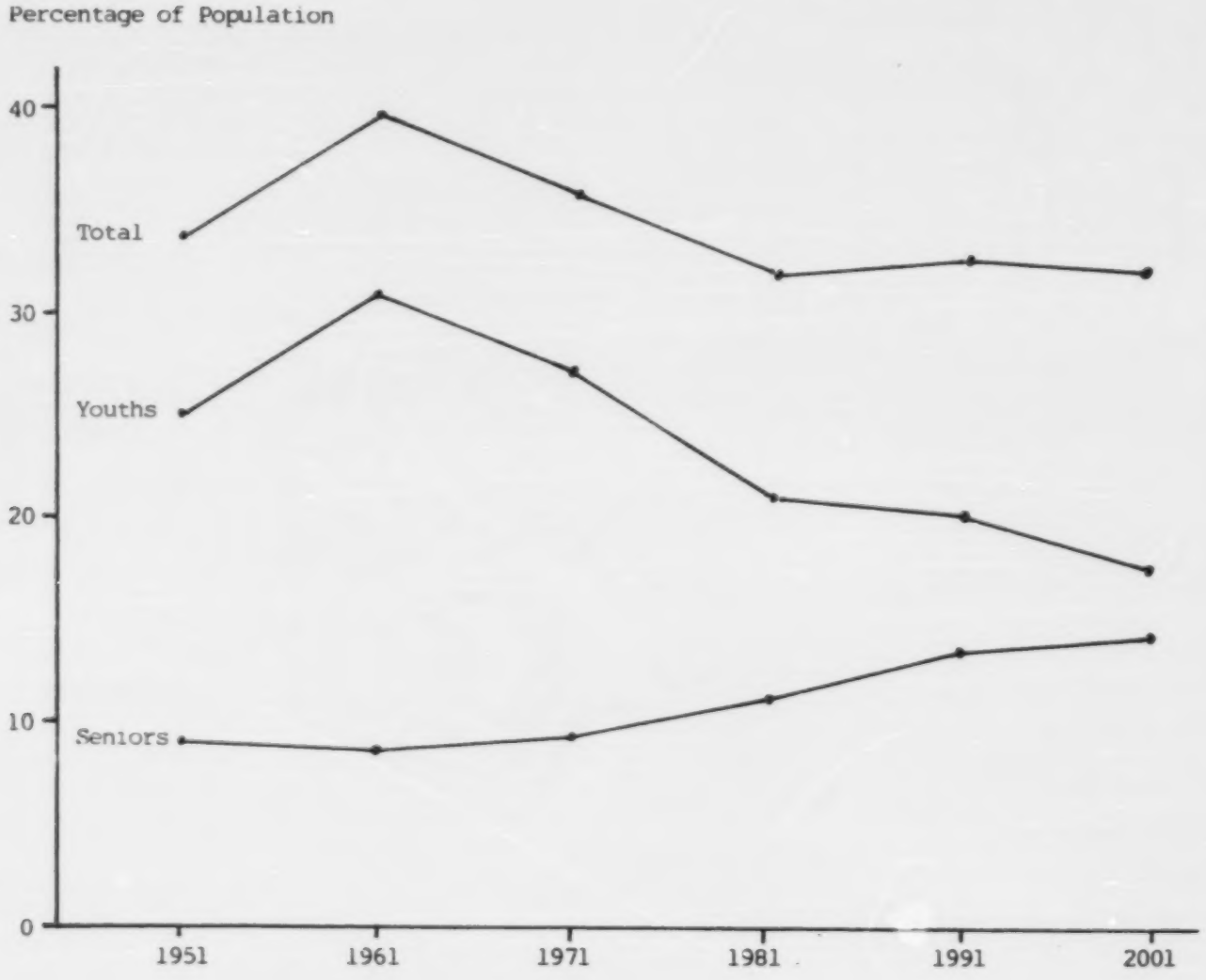
When the dependent population is large (relative to the working population), greater amounts of the income of the working population must be diverted for the support of these groups. This, according to some economists, results in fewer dollars available for savings and investment and, thus, an economic slowdown results.

Dependency can be expressed in two ways. The first is as a percentage of the total population. Thus, the proportion of the dependent population (including seniors and youth) as a percentage of the Regional population can be illustrated as in Figure 6.

In Hamilton-Wentworth, the proportion of the population under age 15 (youth) peaked in 1961 at over thirty-one percent. The proportion dropped by 1971, but still remained high. By the end of 1981, it had decreased further and will remain below the 1951 level through to 2001. This should result in some relaxation of the pressures upon the working population to support a dependent youth population.

FIGURE 6

PERCENTAGE OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH DEPENDENT POPULATION BY DECADE
(1951-2001)



Note: Figures for 1981, 1991 and 2001 are based upon age cohort calculations made by the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth in its 'most likely' projection of 445,000 persons by 2001.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1971.

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

The proportion of seniors in the Region, although it shows less fluctuation, should continue increasing through to the year 2001. It is significant to note that, by 2001, the proportion of the youth population will decrease to a point where it is almost equal to the increasing senior population at about 15% each. The gap between the youth and senior percentage of the population is thus expected to be greatly decreased in future decades.

The total dependent population (youth and seniors) peaked in 1961 and has since dropped until 1981. The dependent population is expected to level off between 1981 and the year 2001.

The second method by which dependency can be expressed is as a ratio of the dependent population to the working population. As the ratio of dependents to workers increases, the pressure upon the financial resources of the working population to provide support to the dependent population also increases. The opposite is also true.

Table 11 presents the dependency ratios for Hamilton-Wentworth.

The Table can be interpreted to mean that, in 1951, for every one person in the working population, there was 0.51 persons dependent upon that individual.

Except for 1961, when the ratio peaked at 0.65 persons dependent upon every one individual in the working population, the trend appears to be leading towards fewer dependents requiring the support of the working population. This situation can largely be attributed to the decreasing dependent youth population as illustrated in Figure 6 previously.

Between 1971 and 2001, we can expect to see a decrease in the dependency ratio which should remove some of the pressure being felt by the working population who must support the dependent populations.

TABLE 11

DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH BY DECADE (1951-2001)

	Ratio of dependents to working population
1951	0.51: 1
1961	0.65: 1
1971	0.57: 1
1981	0.47: 1
1991	0.50: 1
2001	0.47: 1

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1971.

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981

IMMIGRATION

The pattern of immigration has fluctuated over the years in both the Country and the City of Hamilton. Table 12 illustrates this trend.

TABLE 12

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, ONTARIO AND THE CITY OF HAMILTON (1981-1986)

	Canada	Ontario	City of Hamilton
1981	128,615	54,890	1,794
1982	121,147	53,031	1,578
1983	89,157	40,036	1,235
1984	88,239	41,527	1,607
1985	84,302	40,730	1,645
1986*	97,474	48,340	1,615

* The figures for 1986 are preliminary estimates.

Source: Canada Manpower and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, 1981-1986.

Canada, Ontario and Hamilton exhibit the same general patterns of change in the immigrant population. From 1981-1983, the number of immigrants arriving in all three areas decreased constantly. However, between 1984 and 1986, the immigrant population began to increase once again.

Ontario, throughout the years, has received almost half of all immigrants arriving in Canada. In 1984, the Province received over 62% of all immigrants arriving from Caribbean countries and Guyana, and almost 50% of immigrants arriving from South American countries. The Hamilton area has

traditionally accepted anywhere from 3% to 4% of the immigrants who have chosen Ontario as their provincial destination.

Table 13 presents a more detailed breakdown by destination for 1984 immigrants.

TABLE 13

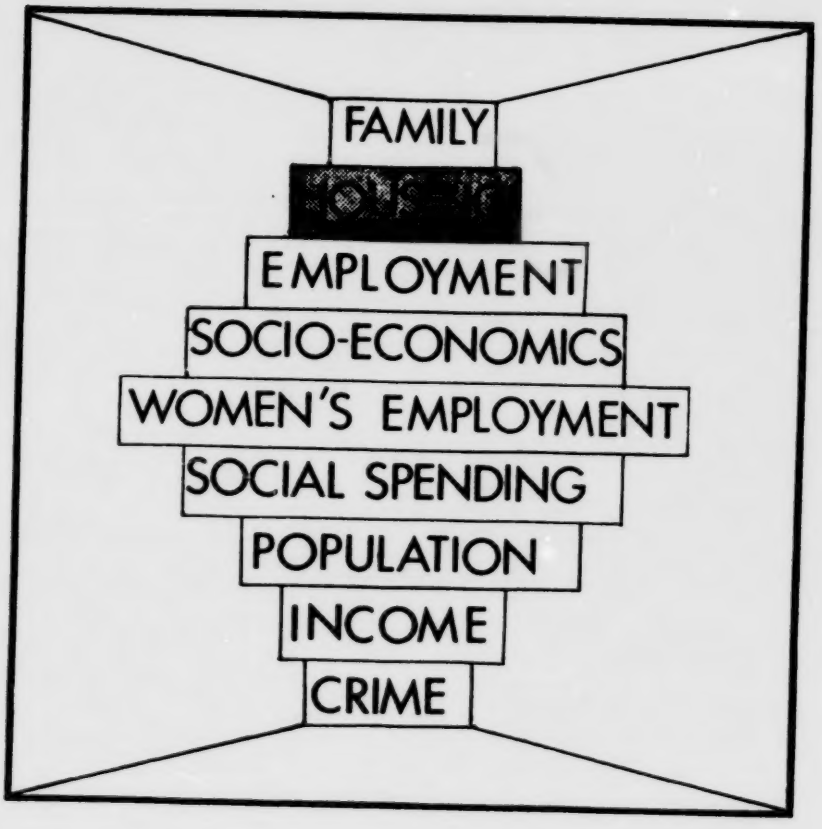
COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE
(1984)

	Canada	Ontario	City of Hamilton	
			No.	Percent
Europe	20,901	10,648	494	30.7
Africa	3,552	1,513	25	1.6
Asia	41,896	18,536	739	46.0
Central America	4,078	1,519	87	5.4
United States	6,922	3,189	133	8.2
South America	2,188	1,078	18	1.1
Caribbean and Guyana	7,526	4,737	94	5.8
Not Stated and Other	1,176	307	17	1.1
Total	88,239	41,527	1,607	100.0

Source: Canada Manpower and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, 1984.

In 1984, nearly half (46.0%) of the immigrants residing in Hamilton listed Asian countries as their last place of permanent residence while an additional 30.7% reported European countries as their last place

of permanent residence. Asian and European countries have traditionally provided the majority of immigrants to Canada, Ontario and Hamilton.


FAMILY
EMPLOYMENT
SOCIO-ECONOMICS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
SOCIAL SPENDING
POPULATION
INCOME
CRIME

HOUSING

A. PURCHASE HOUSING

The used single family dwelling market in Hamilton-Wentworth changed rather dramatically between 1981 and 1986.

The average selling price of a single family unit in the Region rose steadily between 1981 and 1986 to an average cost of over $86,000 (see Figure 7).

In conjunction with this trend, the number of units being sold on the market has also changed over the years. In 1981, 3,307 single family dwellings were sold in Hamilton-Wentworth. By 1986, the number of units had increased to 7,501. Generally, when the number of units sold increases, the average selling price rises reflecting the increased pressure on the market.

The selling price and number of units available in each area municipality varies rather distinctly throughout the Region as Table 14 indicates.

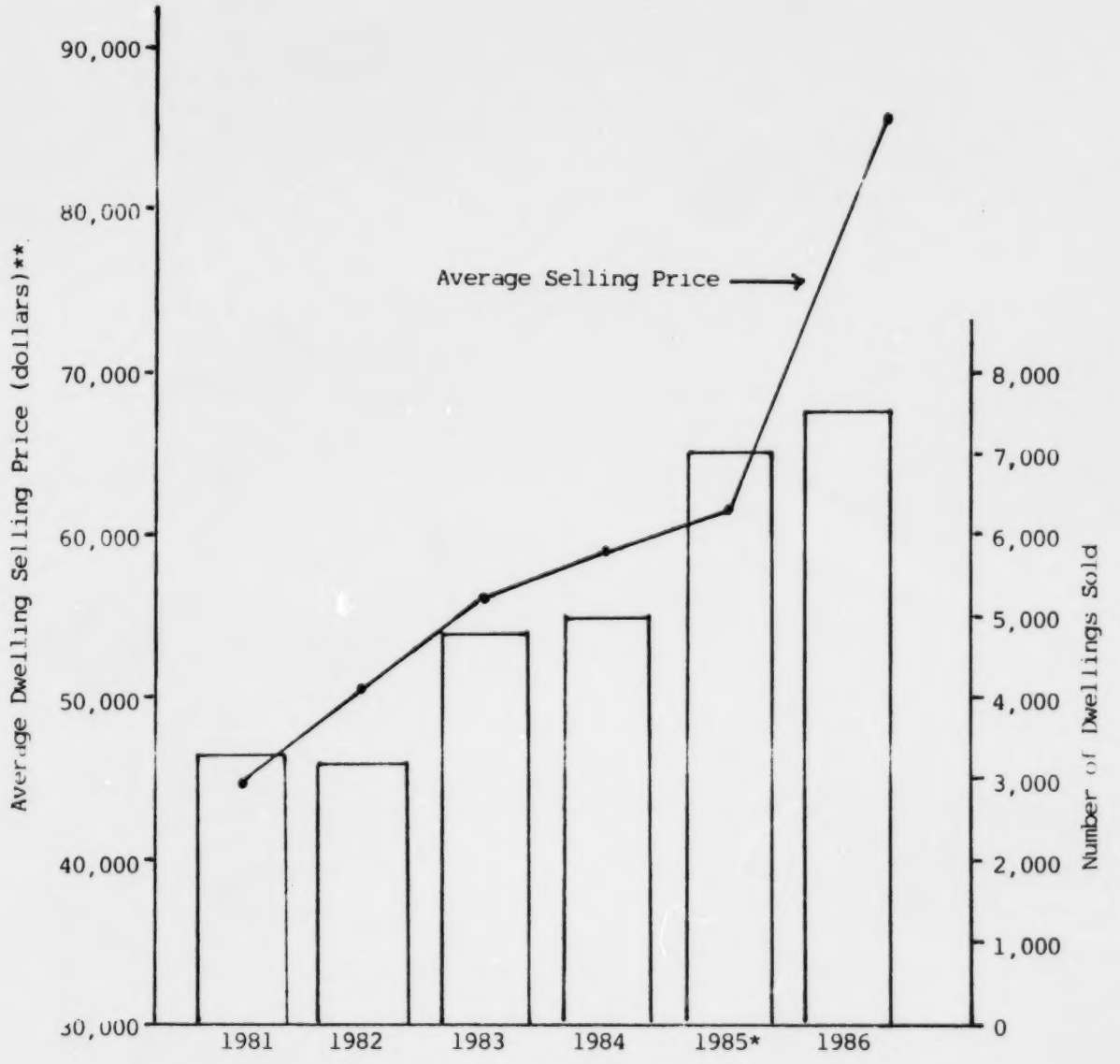
The Town of Ancaster has the highest average selling price of any area municipality, whereas the City of Hamilton has the lowest average selling price in the Region. Just over 75% of all used single family units sold in Hamilton-Wentworth are in the City of Hamilton. As the average price of a single family home increases/decreases in Hamilton, so does the overall average Regional selling price due to the large number of units being sold in the City.

When compared to housing prices in other major Canadian cities, Hamilton-Wentworth appears average. Table 15 compares the 'fair market value' of a detached three bedroom bungalow (5-8 years old; 511 square metre suburban lot) for various Canadian cities.

As the Table illustrates, the City of Toronto has the highest housing costs for a three-bedroom unit at $150,000 compared with $92,000 for the City of Hamilton. Kitchener, Sudbury and Hamilton have experienced the largest increases in housing prices across Canada during the one year study period, whereas Calgary and Halifax have experienced the largest decrease in their housing prices. Note that the highest priced homes are generally located in the cities with the largest populations (except Montreal).

FIGURE 7

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE AND NUMBER OF USED SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING SALES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1981-1986)



* The 1985 average selling price has been calculated for the months April to December. The 1985 number of units sold is an estimate which has been calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council.

** Calculations for average selling price have been 'weighted' according to the number of units represented.

Source: Metropolitan Hamilton Real Estate Board, Monthly Statistical Report - Single Family Housing Sales, 1981-1986.

TABLE 14

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE AND NUMBER OF USED SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING SALES BY AREA MUNICIPALITY (1986)

	Average Sale Price*	No. of Units Sold
Hamilton	$ 79,555	5,775
Dundas	102,390	279
Stoney Creek	101,723	792
Flamborough	119,957	248
Ancaster	147,369	274
Glanbrook	94,638	133
Region	$ 86,826	7,501

* Calculations for average selling price have been 'weighted' according to the number of units represented.

Source: Metropolitan Hamilton Real Estate Board, Monthly Statistical Report - Single Family Housing Sales, 1986

TABLE 15

FAIR MARKET VALUE OF A THREE BEDROOM BUNGALOW
FOR VARIOUS CANADIAN CITIES
(Winter, 1987)

City	Price	Taxes*	% Change from Winter 1986
Toronto (Thornhill)	150,000	-	+ 12.0
Vancouver (North)	130,000	1,450	+ 8.4
Halifax (Clayton Park)	120,000	1,825	- 3.2
Ottawa (Western)	112,000	1,700	+ 2.7
Kitchener	106,000	1,282	+ 22.5
Calgary (Bonavista Parkland)	102,000	1,300	- 8.9
Winnipeg (Ft. Richmond)	100,000	1,800	+ 12.3
Hamilton (Centre)	92,000	1,500	+ 19.5
London	90,000	1,500	+ 13.9
Regina (North)	86,000	1,765	+ 1.2
Edmonton (West End)	82,000	1,365	+ 1.2
Fredericton	79,000	-	-
Sudbury	78,000	1,600	+ 20.0
Montreal (Pierrefords)	78,000	1,500	-
Saint John	75,500	894	+ 9.4

* Lot servicing costs not prepaid; costs recovered through taxation

Source: Royal Trust Company, Royal Trust Survey of Canadian Housing Prices, Winter, 1987 (House 1 data).

B. PRIVATE RENTAL APARTMENT HOUSING

VACANCY RATES

Vacancy rates in the Hamilton CMA have, except in 1983, consistently declined. Between 1981 and 1986, the vacancy rate in the Hamilton CMA area dropped well below one percent (two percent is considered desirable in order to provide for an adequate choice and a variety of apartment accommodation).

Figure 8 illustrates the recent trends in apartment vacancy rates.

As the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth reported in 1984, "The rise in apartment vacancy rates in 1983 has not been sustained, and vacancy rates are equal to the lowest level recorded since 1974".

AVERAGE RENTS

Average rents for two-bedroom apartments increased constantly over the past six years as Figure 9 illustrates.

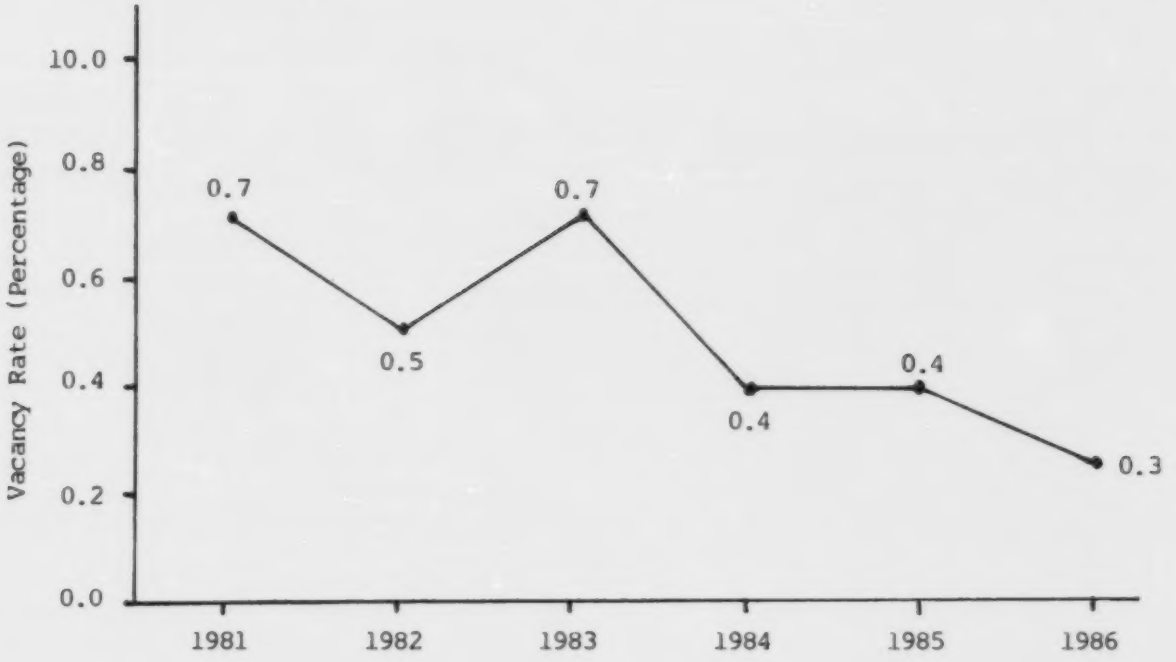
The average rental increase over the six year period was 6.2%. Between 1985 and 1986, rents for a two-bedroom apartment rose from $384 to $401 (or 4.2%). Rent increases will likely remain at a reasonable level in the foreseeable future due to rent control.

Average rents vary across Hamilton-Wentworth and, obviously, are related to the number of bedrooms per apartment unit as Table 16 shows.

Average rents in Dundas remain the highest in the Region. Two-bedroom units and three-bedroom units in Dundas are much higher than Regional averages, however, three-bedroom units in Stoney Creek remain relatively inexpensive.

FIGURE 8

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT UNITS
IN THE HAMILTON CMA*
(1981-1986)

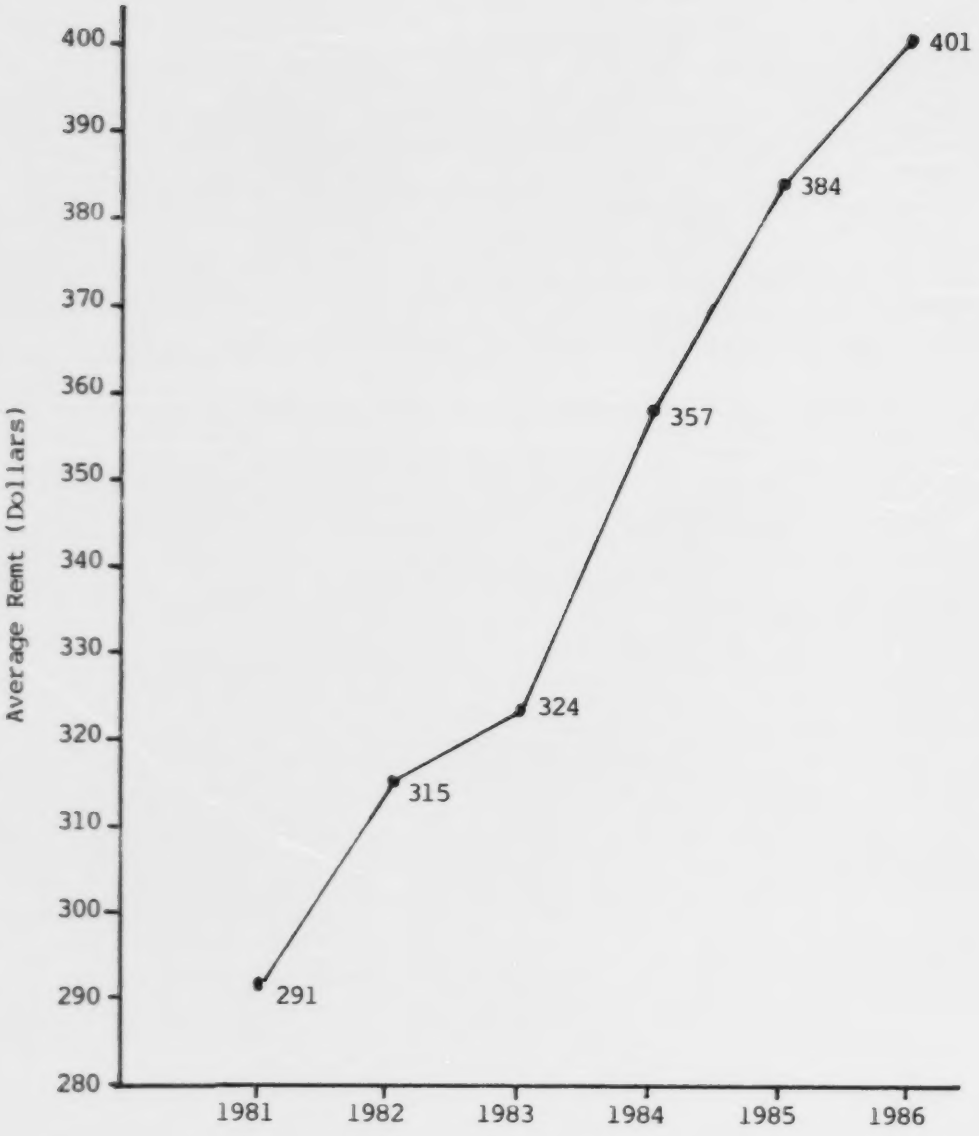


* All figures are for October of cited year. The Hamilton CMA includes Hamilton-Wentworth plus the City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby. Vacancy rates are for apartment structures of six units and over privately initiated.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Apartment Vacancy Survey, 1981-1986 (October).

FIGURE 9

AVERAGE RENT FOR TWO-BEDROOM APARTMENTS
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1981-1986)*



* Figures represent rents from a sample of apartment structures with 6 units and over. There has been no attempt to adjust the sample to the total universe. Figures have been 'weighted' according to the number of units surveyed.

All figures are for October of cited year.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Apartment Vacancy Survey, 1981-1986 (October).

TABLE 16

AVERAGE RENT BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN AREA MUNICIPALITIES
(October, 1986)*

	Average Rent (dollars)			
	Bachelor	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom
Hamilton	263	330	397	477
Dundas	276	384	496	519
Stoney Creek	278	327	373	437
Flamborough) Ancaster) Glanbrook)	276	364	412	470
Region**	262	332	399	476

* Figures represent rents from a sample of apartment structures with 6 units and over. There has been no attempt to adjust the sample to the total universe.

** Figures have been 'weighted' according to the number of units surveyed.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Apartment Vacancy Survey, October, 1986.

C. SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

The provision of subsidized housing for families, seniors and the handicapped in Hamilton-Wentworth changed dramatically between 1978 and 1986.

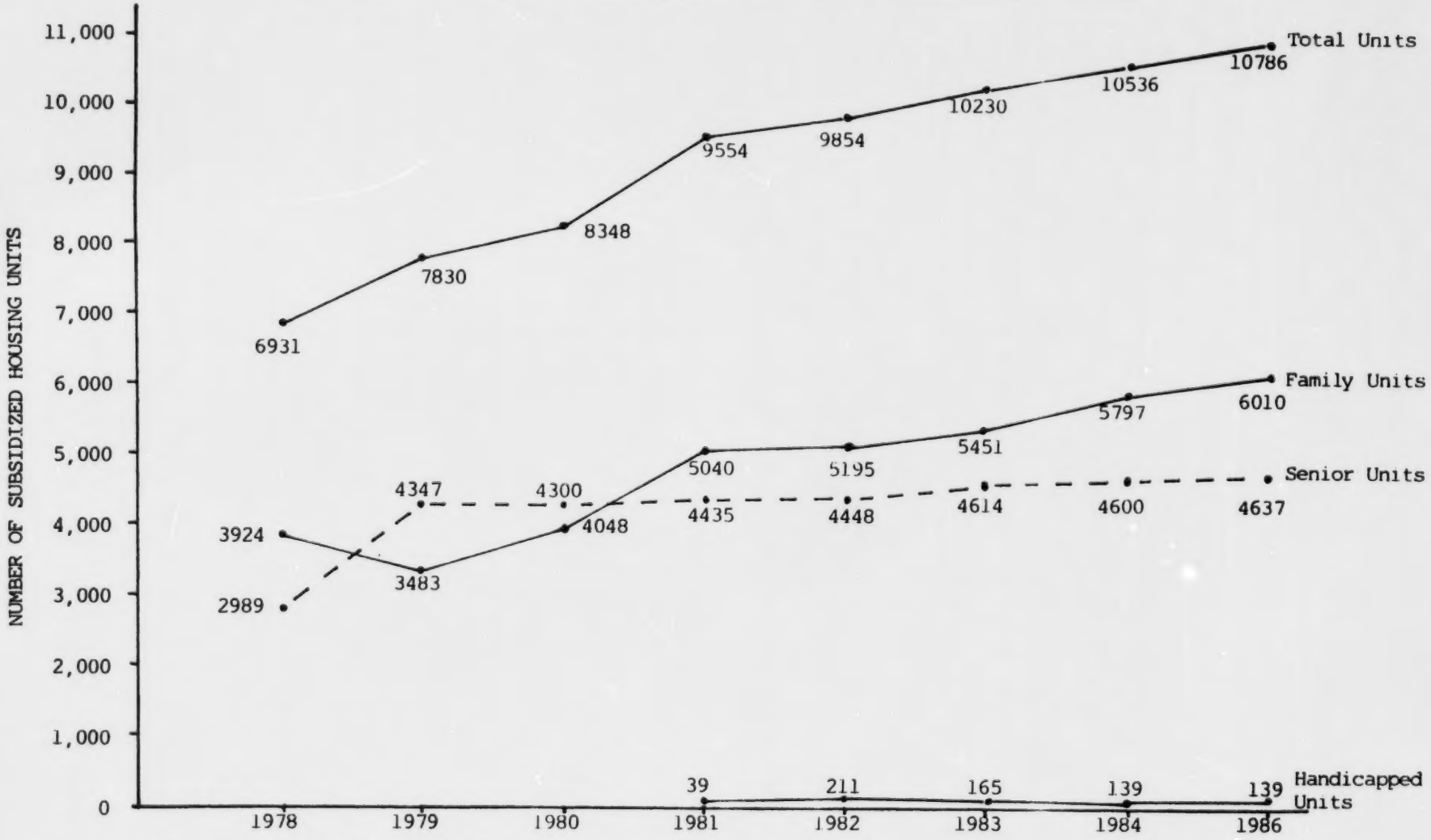
In 1979, the number of senior citizen units increased significantly, while the number of family units decreased as Figure 10 illustrates. The rise in the total number of subsidized units between 1978 and 1980 was due to the increase in senior citizen units and not family units. However, the number of family units increased dramatically in 1981, while the number of senior citizen units increased only slightly. The rise in the total number of subsidized units in the later years was due to the large increase in family units, along with a light increase in senior units and handicapped units.

The increase in the number of total subsidized units in the Region has not been great enough to meet the existing need. In 1986, the demand for subsidized housing still greatly exceeded the available supply of units.

Various waiting lists in the Region demonstrate the need for more subsidized units. On the Hamilton-Wentworth Housing Authority's waiting list alone during 1986, there were 632 families, 187 seniors and 105 handicapped people on average awaiting accommodation (see Table 17). This is, however, just one indicator of the unmet need. In fact, there may be as many as 1,500-2,000 families on various waiting lists in Hamilton-Wentworth.

The vast majority of subsidized housing units are located in the City of Hamilton (9,757 units or 90.5%) with the remaining units located in the surrounding area municipalities (1,029 units or 9.5%) as Figure 11 presents.

FIGURE 10: SUBSIDIZED HOUSING INVENTORY FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1978-1986)



NOTE: No data was available for 1985

Sources: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Reports, from 1978 to 1984.

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assisted Housing Inventory in Hamilton-Wentworth by Neighbourhood, 1986.

TABLE 17

FAMILIES, SENIORS AND THE HANDICAPPED ON HAMILTON-WENTWORTH HOUSING AUTHORITY'S WAITING LIST (1986)*

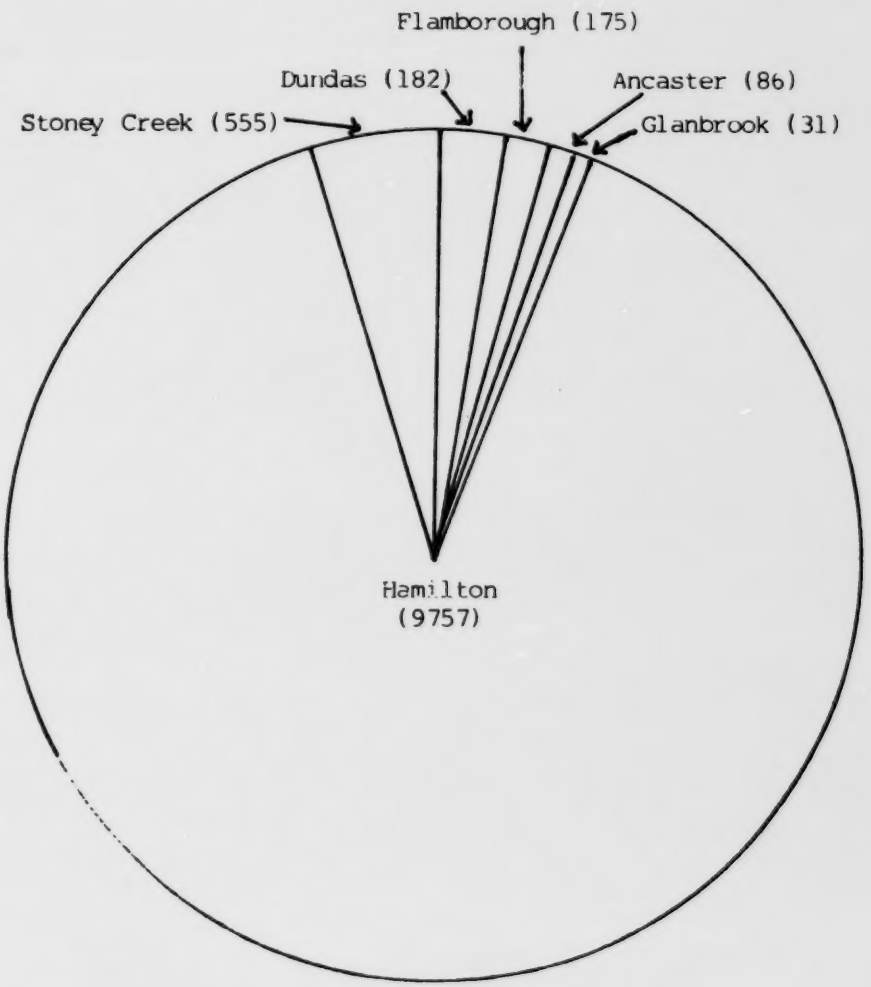
	Families	Seniors	Handicapped
Hamilton	598	148	105
Stoney Creek	13	4	0
Dundas	21	34	0
Ancaster	0	1	0
Total	632	187	105

* Annual averages have been calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council.

Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Housing Authority's Waiting List, January to December, 1986.

FIGURE 11

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING INVENTORY BY AREA MUNICIPALITY
FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1986)



Note: Includes senior citizens, families and the handicapped.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assisted Housing Inventory by Neighbourhood, 1986.

D. HOUSING UNIT PRODUCTION

The mix of housing types produced in the Region between 1976 and 1984 has changed significantly as Figure 12 illustrates. There was a drastic decrease in the number of apartment and row houses constructed between 1976 and 1981. However, both types of construction experienced increases between 1982 and 1984. On the other hand, semi-attached unit production decreased between 1981 and 1984. In 1984, there were only twelve semi-attached units constructed in Hamilton-Wentworth. The production of single family units remained relatively stable (note increase in 1983-1984) in spite of the fact that housing production varied considerably throughout the study period.

Overall, as can be seen in Figure 12, a total of 2,110 housing units became available for occupancy in 1984. This was a significant increase over the lowest rate of 1,176 units completed in 1982, and was the highest rate of housing production experienced since 1978.

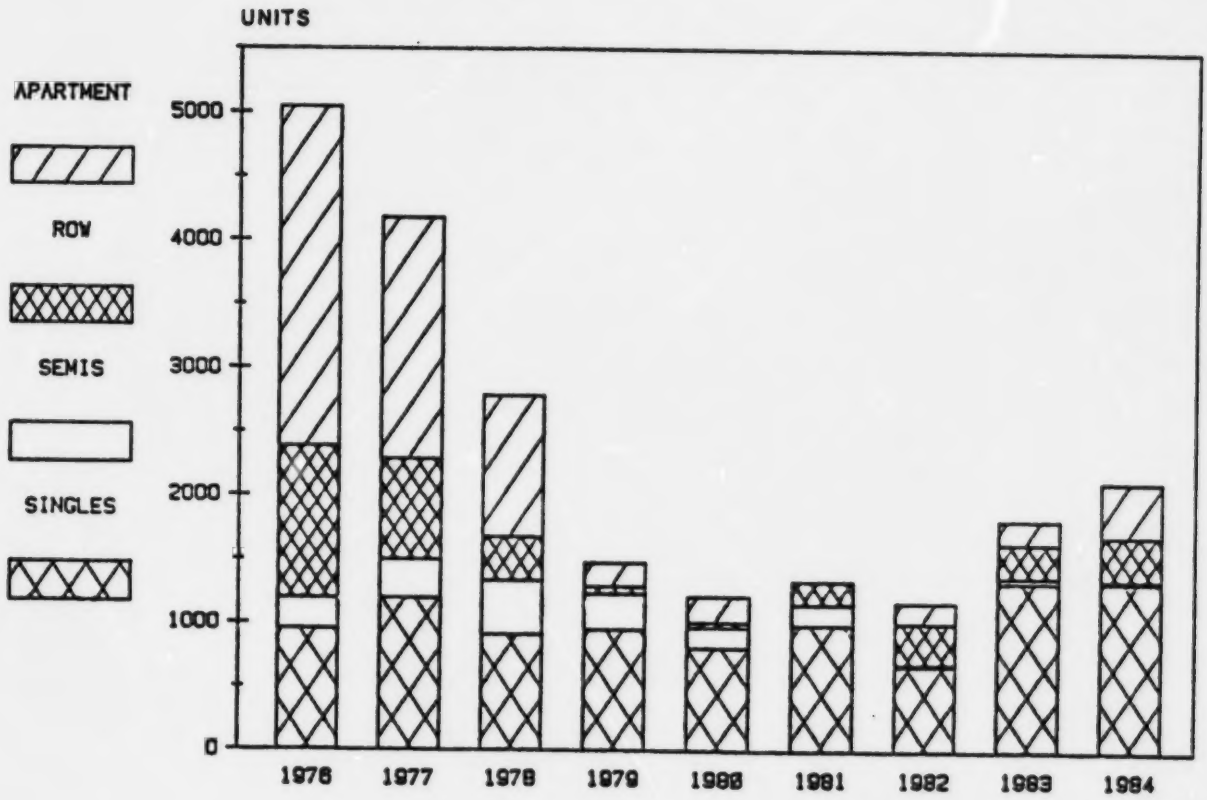
The estimated housing stock in the Regional Municipality was 159,209 units in 1984. The City of Hamilton contained 122,164 of the total number of housing units in the Region or 76.7% of the stock.

The housing stock in the Region in 1984 can be broken down as indicated in Table 18.

Of the total estimated housing stock of 159,209 units in the Region, 55% are single family dwellings; 36% are apartments; 3% are semi-attached; 5% are row houses, and 1% are listed as 'other'.

FIGURE 12

HOUSING UNIT PRODUCTION IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1976-1984)



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1984.

TABLE 18

ESTIMATED HOUSING STOCK FOR AREA MUNICIPALITIES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1984)

	No. of Units	Percent of Stock
Hamilton	122,164	76.7
Dundas	7,072	4.4
Stoney Creek	13,625	8.6
Flamborough	8,135	5.1
Ancaster	5,232	3.3
Glanbrook	2,981	1.9
Region	159,209	100.0

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1984, 1985

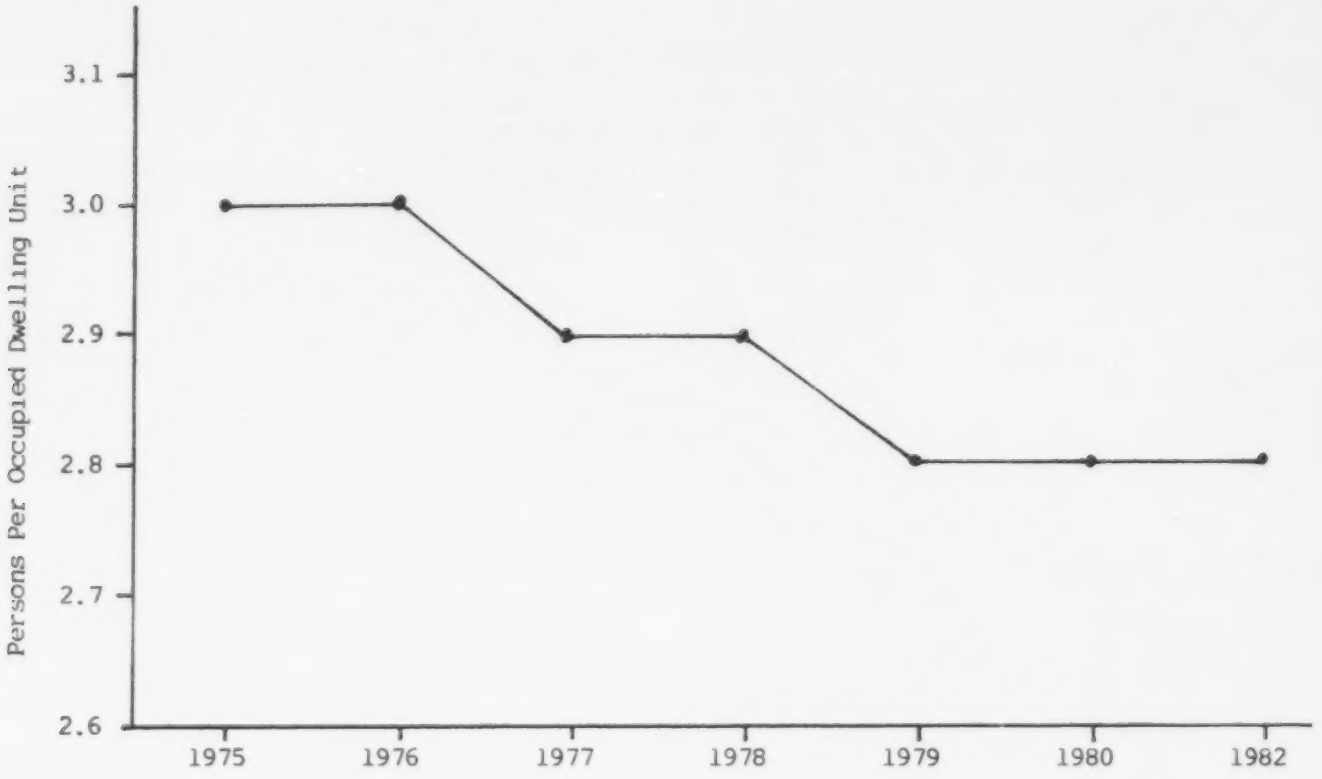
E. PERSONS PER OCCUPIED DWELLING

The number of persons per dwelling unit in the Region has been decreasing over the past years. In 1971, the persons per household count in the Hamilton CMA was 3.4, compared to 2.8 persons per occupied dwelling unit for the Region in 1982. Figure 13 illustrates the current trends.

The Planning and Development Department points out that the "trend towards smaller households has resulted in an increased demand for housing units [particularly row and apartment units] despite the Region's slow population growth.... [Furthermore,] a continued decline in the average household size and an increase in the number of persons in the active family formation age groups will result in a contunued demand for housing (particularly smaller rental units) in the short term." (Housing and Monitoring Report, January to December, 1980, p.6)

FIGURE 13

PERSONS PER OCCUPIED DWELLING UNIT
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1975-1982)*



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1984, 1985.

* No actual figure was reported in 1981.

F. HOUSING RENEWAL PROGRAMS

The two major housing renewal programs in the Region are the Rehabilitation Assistance Program (R.R.A.P.) and the Ontario Home Renewal Program (O.H.R.P.).

> "In the past, Federal R.R.A.P. loans were available for the rehabilitation of rental properties located in designated Neighbourhood Improvement Program (N.I.P.) areas. The City of Hamilton was the only municipality in the Region that participated in N.I.P. Although N.I.P. was terminated in 1978, projects which were already approved at that time are being allowed to reach completion."
>
> (Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1980, p.25)

> "In the past, the majority of funding for housing renewal has come from the Ontario Home Renewal Program (O.H.R.P.) which offers loans and/or grants to homeowners in order to rehabilitate their homes up to the levels specified in the property standards bylaw.
>
> In 1983, the province withdrew additional funding from the program. Municipalities can continue to administer the program from loan payments made in previous years."
>
> (Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1984, p.44)

Table 19 presents the number and value of loans funded under the R.R.A.P. and O.H.R.P. programs in the City of Hamilton.

TABLE 19

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LOANS FUNDED UNDER
THE R.R.A.P. & O.H.R.P. PROGRAMS
FOR THE CITY OF HAMILTON
(1974-1984)

	R.R.A.P.		O.H.R.P.*	
	No. of Units	Total Funding	No. of Units	Total Funding
1974	35	$ 15,454	3	$ 5,250
1975	78	250,992	246	815,092
1976	110	538,701	327	1,028,025
1977	62	258,556	164	559,973
1978	104	424,671	165	516,084
1979	73	327,482	148	551,272
1980	93	354,367	85	335,340
1981	87	334,830	93	363,732
1982	152	603,458	90	318,262
1983	219	1,081,079	67	279,706
1984	221	743,750	42	102,053

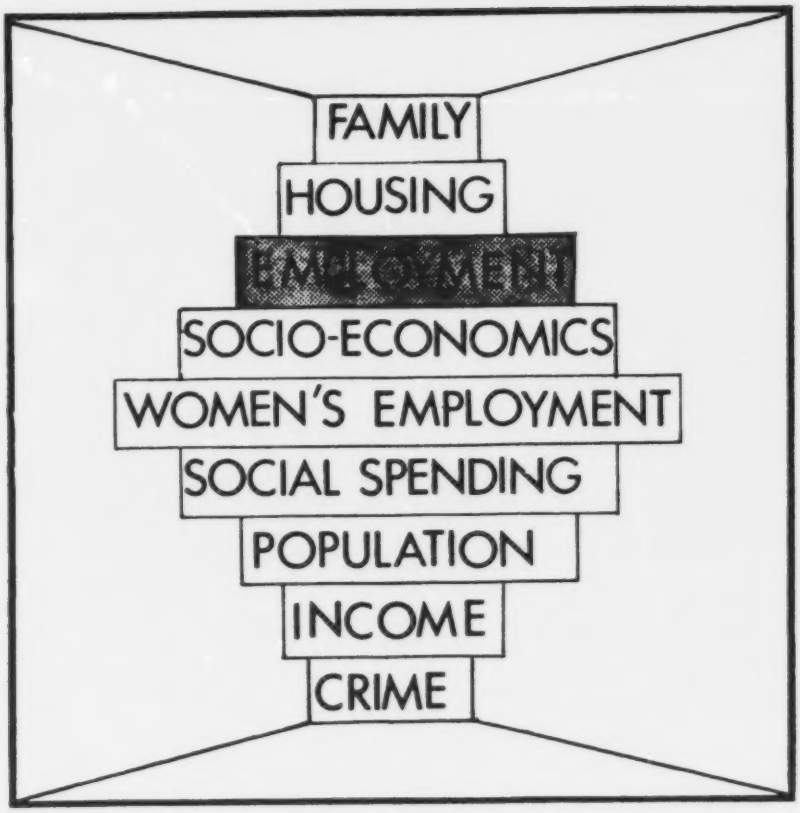
* Funding was available for the other five area municipalities under the O.H.R.P.

Note: R.R.A.P. = Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

O.H.R.P. = Ontario Home Renewal Program

Sources: Community Development Department

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1984, 1985.


FAMILY
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
SOCIO-ECONOMICS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
SOCIAL SPENDING
POPULATION
INCOME
CRIME

EMPLOYMENT

In this section, we will be discussing various aspects of employment in the Hamilton-Wentworth area.

A. LABOUR FORCE

Table 20, which outlines the growth in our labour force, demonstrates that, while Hamilton has followed the general Ontario trend of an expanding labour force, our local growth has been slower than Ontario's as a whole. In fact, Hamilton exhibited a slight loss between 1979-1980 and 1984-1985. However, the labour force growth in Hamilton increased by 4.9% in 1985-1986.

As used by Statistics Canada, however, the term 'labour force' includes both the employed and unemployed. It is, therefore, perhaps more useful to consider the comparative rates of employment growth and unemployment.

B. EMPLOYMENT INDEX AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Figure 14 documents the annual employment index for Canada, Ontario and Hamilton from 1970 to 1982. (The employment index is not available after 1982 due to changes in Statistics Canada's survey format.) The employment index was a statistic used to express the rate of employment growth in an area from 1961 to 1982. All areas were given a value of 100 in 1961. The higher the employment in subsequent years, the higher the rate of employment growth.

From Figure 14, one can see that Hamilton's employment index has, since 1970, been consistently lower than that of Ontario's or the nation's as a whole. Between 1974 and 1977, the Hamilton index dropped, leaving a two-year period during which both Ontario and Canada recovered from a one-year slump in employment growth experienced in 1974. The gap in employment growth between Hamilton and Ontario, despite a rise in the employment

index of Hamilton between 1977 and 1981 has increased and was larger in 1981 than in any year in the preceding decade (when the index for Hamilton decreased). The gap in employment growth between Hamilton and Ontario remained large in 1982, however the index decreased significantly in both areas. In Hamilton, the 1982 employment index was the lowest since 1974. Thus, the economic crisis of the early 1980's only aggravated the already lagging employment growth in the Hamilton area.

Statistics Canada changed their format for reporting employment growth in April, 1983. The employment index was changed to reflect the actual number of employees in the labour force. Table 21 presents the number of employees in the labour force for Canada, Ontario and Hamilton between 1983 and 1985.

Hamilton was the only area to experience a drop in the employed population between 1983 and 1984. However, in 1985, the number of employees in Hamilton increased by 5.5% which was higher than the rate experienced in both Canada and Ontario. The increase in the employed population in 1985, reflects the economic recovery experienced in Hamilton after the recession.

TABLE 20

LABOUR FORCE SIZE FOR ONTARIO AND HAMILTON*
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)
(1976-1986)

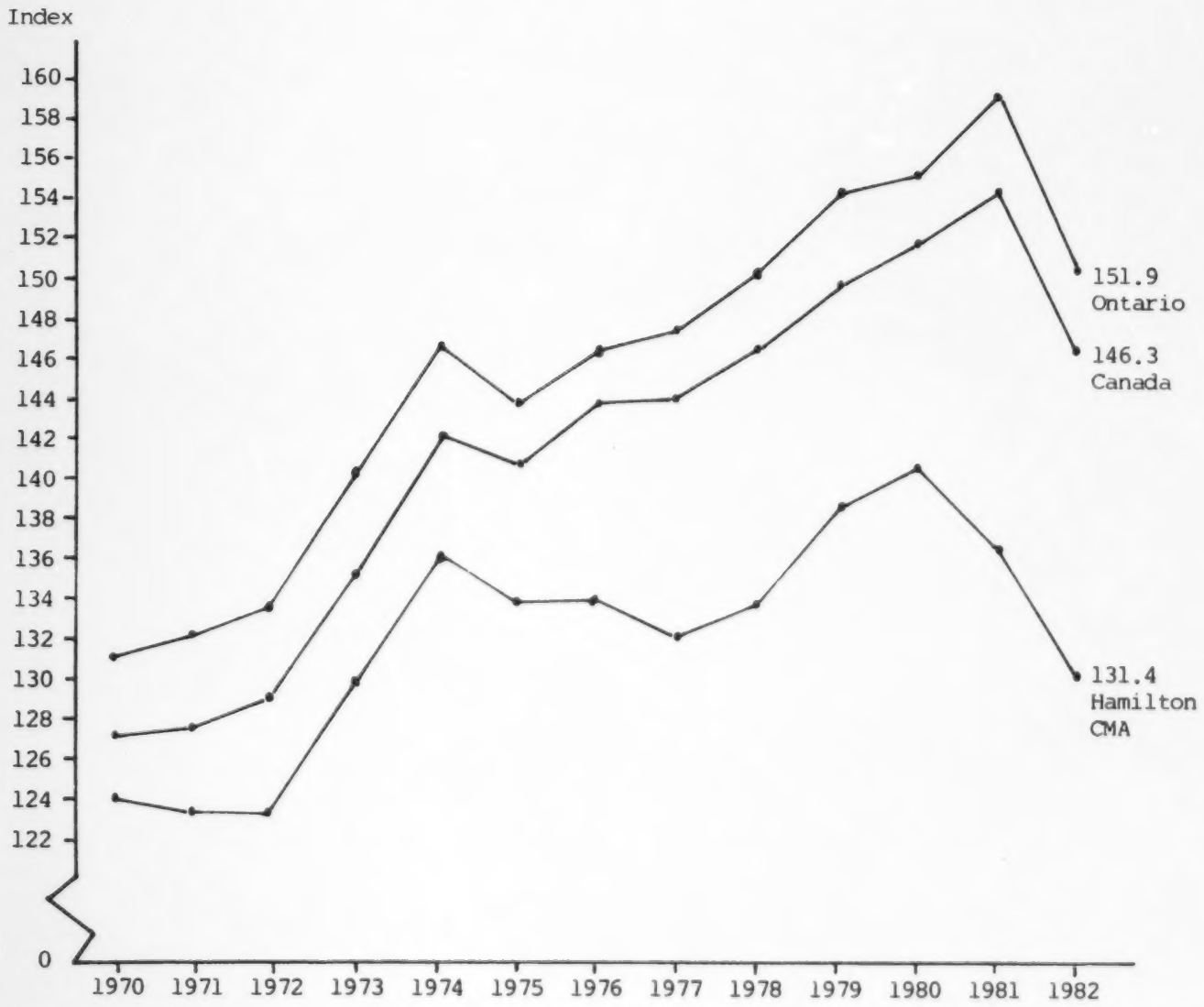
	Hamilton CMA		Ontario	
	Labour Force	% Change	Labour Force	% Change
1976	---	---	3,931,000	+ 3.2
1977	258,000	+ 7.1 (over 2 yrs.)	4,044,000	+ 2.9
1978	261,000	+ 1.2	4,147,000	+ 2.5
1979	270,000	+ 3.4	4,289,000	+ 3.4
1980	268,000	- 0.1	4,366,000	+ 1.8
1981	272,000	+ 1.5	4,481,000	+ 2.6
1982	279,000	+ 2.6	4,519,000	+ 0.8
1983	278,000	- 0.4	4,581,000	+ 1.4
1984	292,000	+ 5.0	4,666,000	+ 1.9
1985	287,000	- 1.7	4,787,000	+ 2.6
1986	301,000	+ 4.9	4,899,000	+ 2.3
Cumulative % Change		+23.6 (over 11 yrs.)		+25.4 (over 11 yrs.)

* Statistics Canada refers to the Hamilton "Census Metropolitan Area" (CMA). This includes Hamilton-Wentworth, the City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force (71-001) 1976-1986 (averages calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council.

FIGURE 14

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX (1970-1982)
(Industrial Composite - Averages)



Year 1961 = 100

Source: Statistics Canada (72-002), Employment, Earnings and Hours, 1970-1982.

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE LABOUR FORCE FOR CANADA, ONTARIO AND HAMILTON CMA (ANNUAL AVERAGES) (1983-1985)

	Number of Employees					
	Hamilton CMA	% Change	Ontario	% Change	Canada	% Change
1983*	180,000	---	3,506,000	---	8,613,300	---
1984	179,800	- 0.2	3,560,400	1.6	8,694,400	0.9
1985	189,600**	5.5	3,677,200	3.2	9,015,000	3.7

* 1983 figures are averages for the months from April to December.

** 1985 figures in the Hamilton CMA are averages for the months from January to May (when data for Urban Areas was removed from Statistics Canada's publication 72-002).

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1983-1985 (averages calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council).

Table 22 compares employment growth across industrial sectors in Ontario and Hamilton from 1983-1985. During the three year period, employment growth in Manufacturing declined, with Hamilton experiencing a greater decrease than Ontario. The number of construction employees increased by 13.9% (Hamilton figures are not available).

In the tertiary sector (Transportation, Communication and Utilities, Trade and Service), Hamilton and Ontario showed different employment growth patterns. The number of employers in Transportation, Communication and Utilities decreased by 16% in Hamilton while Ontario experienced a 4.1%

increase. In the Trade and Service sectors, both Ontario and Hamilton experienced increases in their employed populations. However, Hamilton's exceeded that of Ontario by 3.9% in the Trade sector and 4.1% in the Service sector. It should be noted that the Service sector was the fastest growing - by 7.1% in Ontario and 11.2% in Hamilton.

Clarkson Gordon/Woods Gordon in Tomorrow's Customers anticipate "that industries will continue to move from labour intensive to capital intensive (automated) operations. Employment in manufacturing and construction is expected to decline while service sector employment will increase."

TABLE 22

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY FOR ONTARIO AND HAMILTON CMA
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)
(1983-1985)

	1983*		1984		1985		% Change from 1983-1985	
	Ontario	Hamilton	Ontario	Hamilton	Ontario	Hamilton**	Ontario	Hamilton
Manufacturing	898,200	66,800	867,100	64,400	878,800	63,900	- 2.2	- 4.3
Construction	140,500	55,500	147,000	n.a.	160,000	n.a.	+13.9	n.a.
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	264,100	10,600	269,300	9,500	275,000	8,900	+ 4.1	-16.0
Trade	615,000	32,600	631,800	31,300	655,500	36,000	+ 6.5	+10.4
Service	2,425,400	106,000	2,505,700	108,000	2,597,900	117,900	+ 7.1	+11.2

* 1983 figures are averages for the months April to December.

** 1985 figures in the Hamilton CMA are averages for the months January to May.

n.a = not available

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1983-1985 (averages have been calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council.

C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Another important feature of employment is the unemployment rate. Figure 15 contrast unemployment rates in Hamilton, Ontario and Canada.

Figure 15 indicates that between 1976 and 1981 Hamilton experienced a lower unemployment rate than Ontario. However, Hamilton was particularly hard hit by the 1982/83 recession. During these years, the unemployment rate in Hamilton almost doubled, reaching well above the Ontario rate. Between 1981 and 1986, the unemployment rate in Hamilton dropped by 5.1% and reached a level just slightly below Ontario's for the first time since the recession. Ontario has consistently experienced unemployment rates lower than those of the nation as a whole, whereas unemployment rates in Hamilton surpassed Canada's in 1982 and 1983. It should also be noted that, "although the decrease in unemployment after 1983 is a welcome relief for the Region, many workers laid off during the recession have not been rehired." (The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Community Trends and Needs in Hamilton-Wentworth, 1986/87, p.2)

Clarkson Gordon/Woods Gordon, in Tomorrow's Customers, believe that unemployment rates will be in the 8.9% range by 1994. Although the Region has recovered after the recession, we can expect slow economic growth in future years.

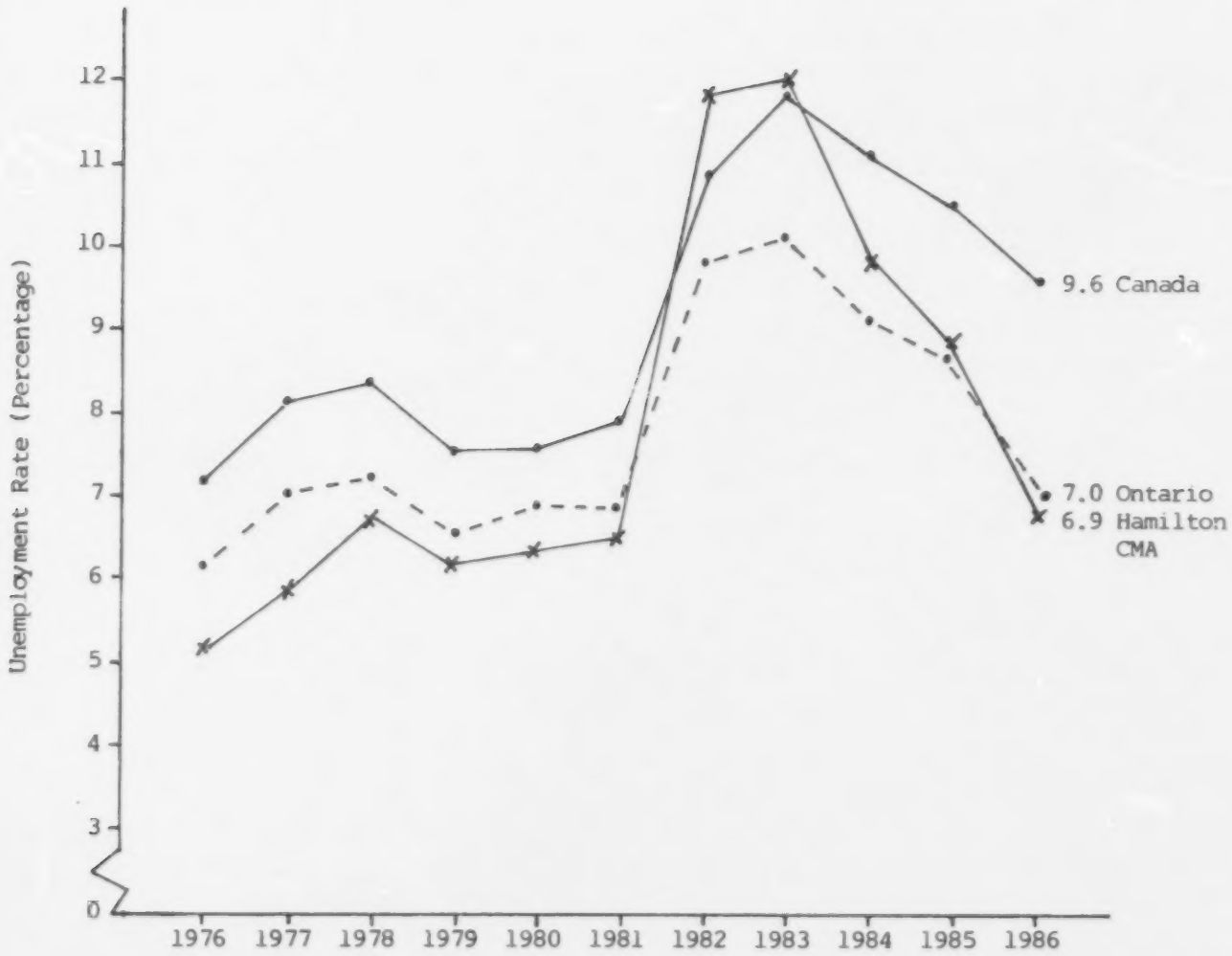
D. PARTICIPATION RATES

Figure 16 presents information on the shifting trends in participation rates. The participation rate is defined as the percentage of the working age population which is either working or actively seeking work. From Figure 16, we see significant increases in the participation rate nationally, provincially and locally between 1970 and 1986.

Hamilton's participation rate (except for 1971) has consistently been lower than that of the Province, although the gap was very small in 1980. Hamilton also experienced a levelling off, both in 1974 and 1978, although, overall, Hamilton's participation rate increased more throughout the years than Ontario's. All three areas experienced a drop in their participation rates during the recession, before recovering in 1986. Growth in participation rates at all levels is, in a large part, due to the expansion of the female participation rate (see Chapter entitled "Women's Employment").

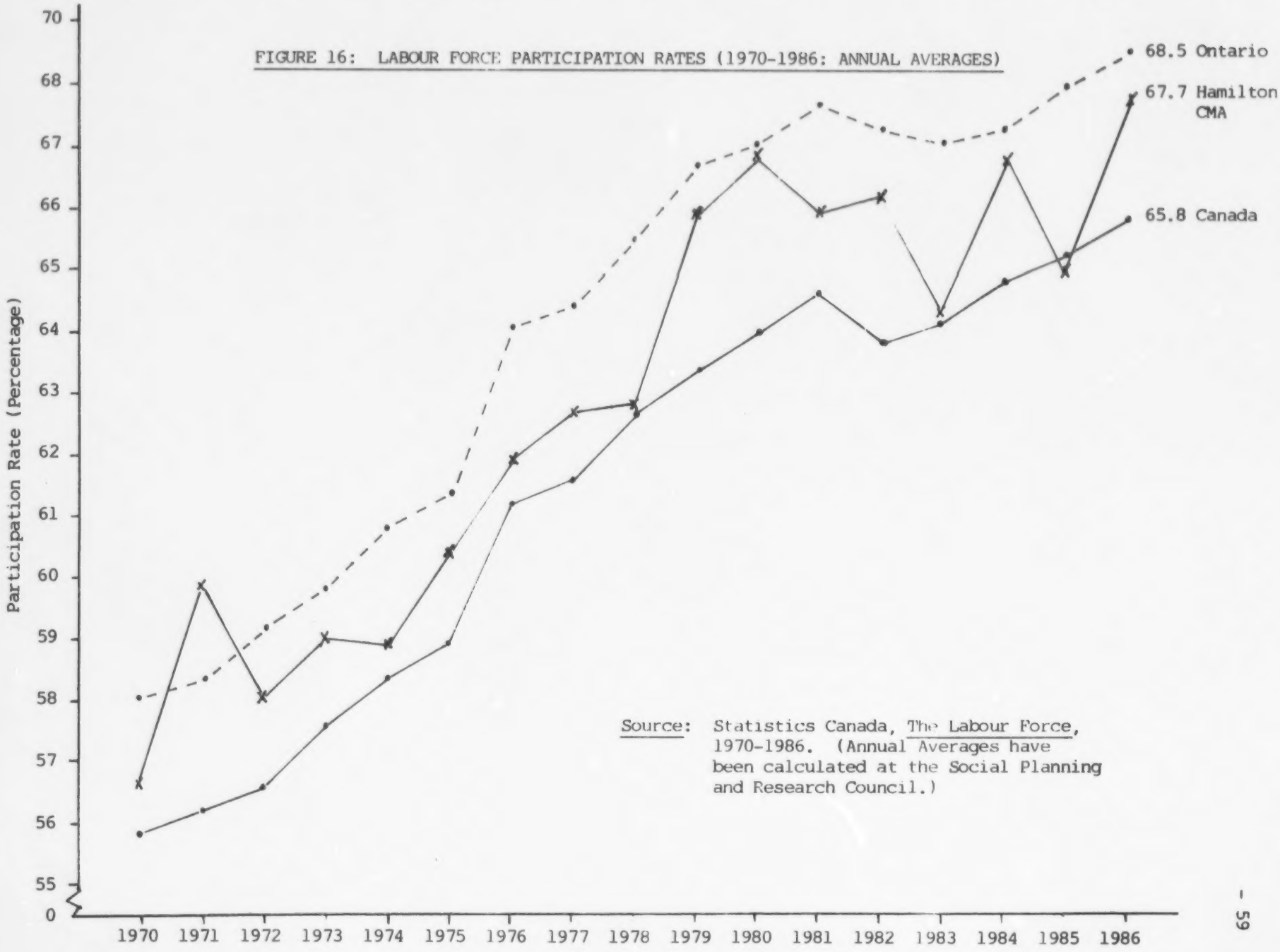
FIGURE 15

ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(1976-1986: Annual Averages)



Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, 1976-1986. (Annual Averages have been calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council.)

FIGURE 16: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES (1970-1986: ANNUAL AVERAGES)



Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, 1970-1986. (Annual Averages have been calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council.)

Given growth in the participation rate, rapid expansion of employment in the tertiary sector, and the tendency toward lower than Provincial average unemployment rates, it is useful to profile briefly the nature of work in the Hamilton area (see Figure 17).

Data for Figure 17 was taken from the Census of 1951, 1961 and 1971, and the projections for 1986 and 2001 are from the work of the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth.

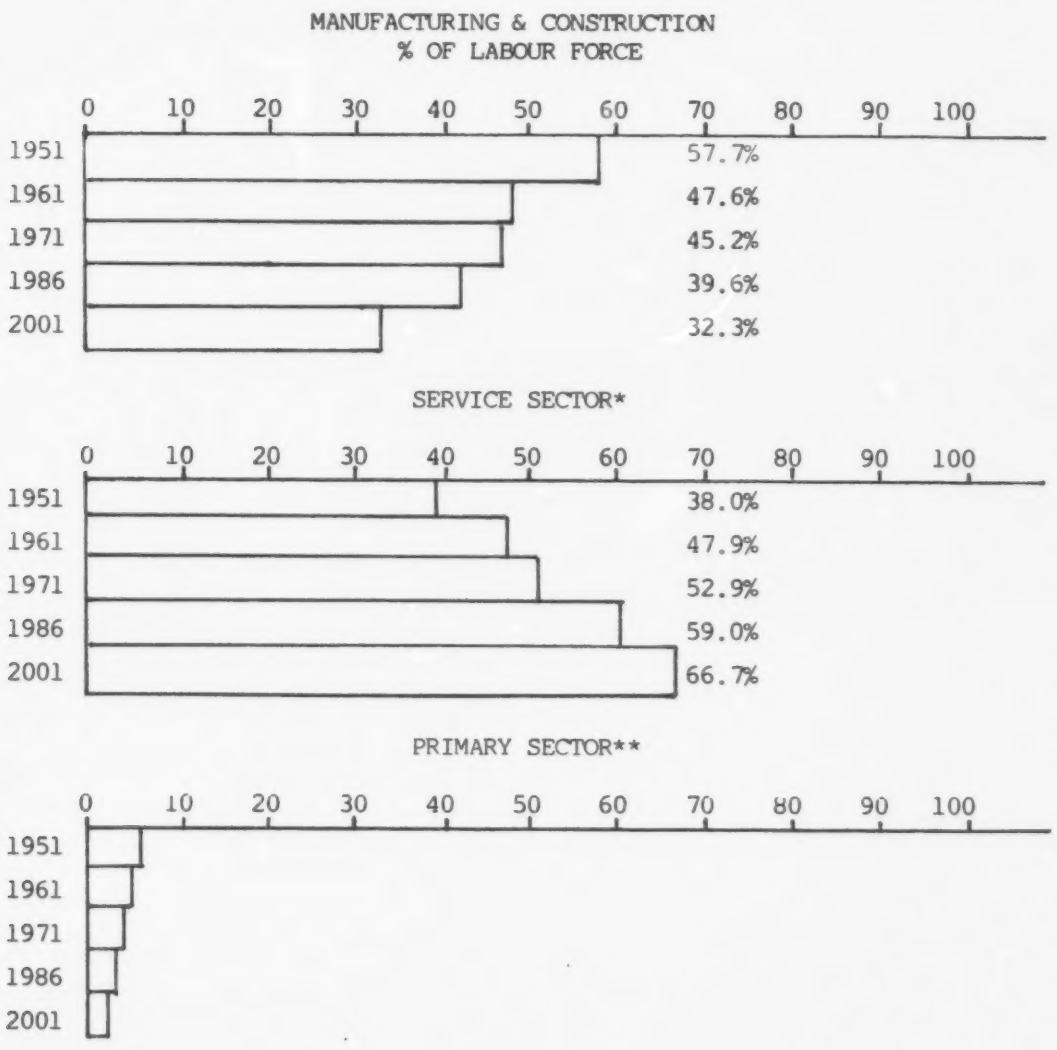
The share of the labour force working in manufacturing and construction had declined consistently between 1951 and 1971. This decline is expected to continue to the year 2001, at which time only 32% of the labour force is expected to be employed in manufacturing or construction.

Conversely, the service sector has increased dramatically and this is also expected to continue to 2001.

The primary sector, which includes agriculture, mining and fishing has never represented a large proportion of local employment. That which has existed has declined, and is expected to continue to decline.

FIGURE 17

WENTWORTH COUNTY LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
(1951-2001)

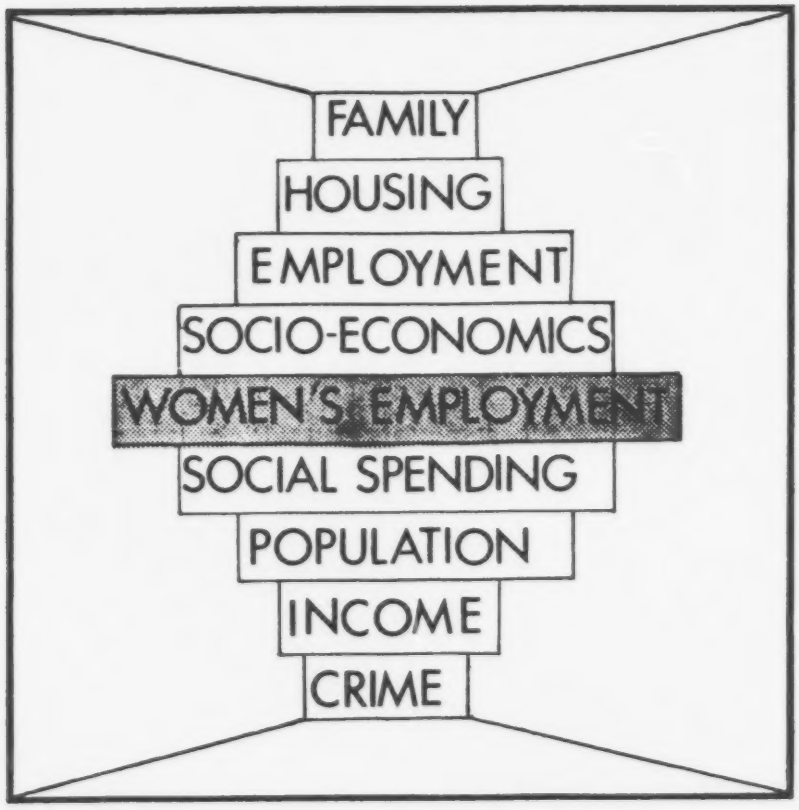


* The service sector is composed of the following sectors: transportation; communications and utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; community, business and personal service; public administration.

** The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1971

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth


FAMILY
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
SOCIO-ECONOMICS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
SOCIAL SPENDING
POPULATION
INCOME
CRIME

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

A. LABOUR FORCE

The most remarkable feature about women's employment in the last decade or so has been the sheer increase in the number of working women. Table 23 shows this increase for Ontario.

TABLE 23

WOMEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE, ONTARIO
(1951-1985)

Year	No. of Women in Labour Force	Percent Increase
1951	444,000	---
1956	560,000	26.1
1961	684,000	22.1
1966	908,000	32.7
1971	1,181,000	30.1
1976	1,522,000	28.9
1981	1,882,000	23.7
1985	2,094,000	11.3

Source: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Ontario Statistics, 1986, 1986

Table 23 indicates a 371.6% increase in the number of working women over a thirty-four year period. (By contrast, although much larger,

the male labour force increased by 88.8% over the same time period.) Notably, the number of working women increased by the smallest amount (11.3%) between 1981 and 1985. This low growth rate reflects the impact of the recession on women.

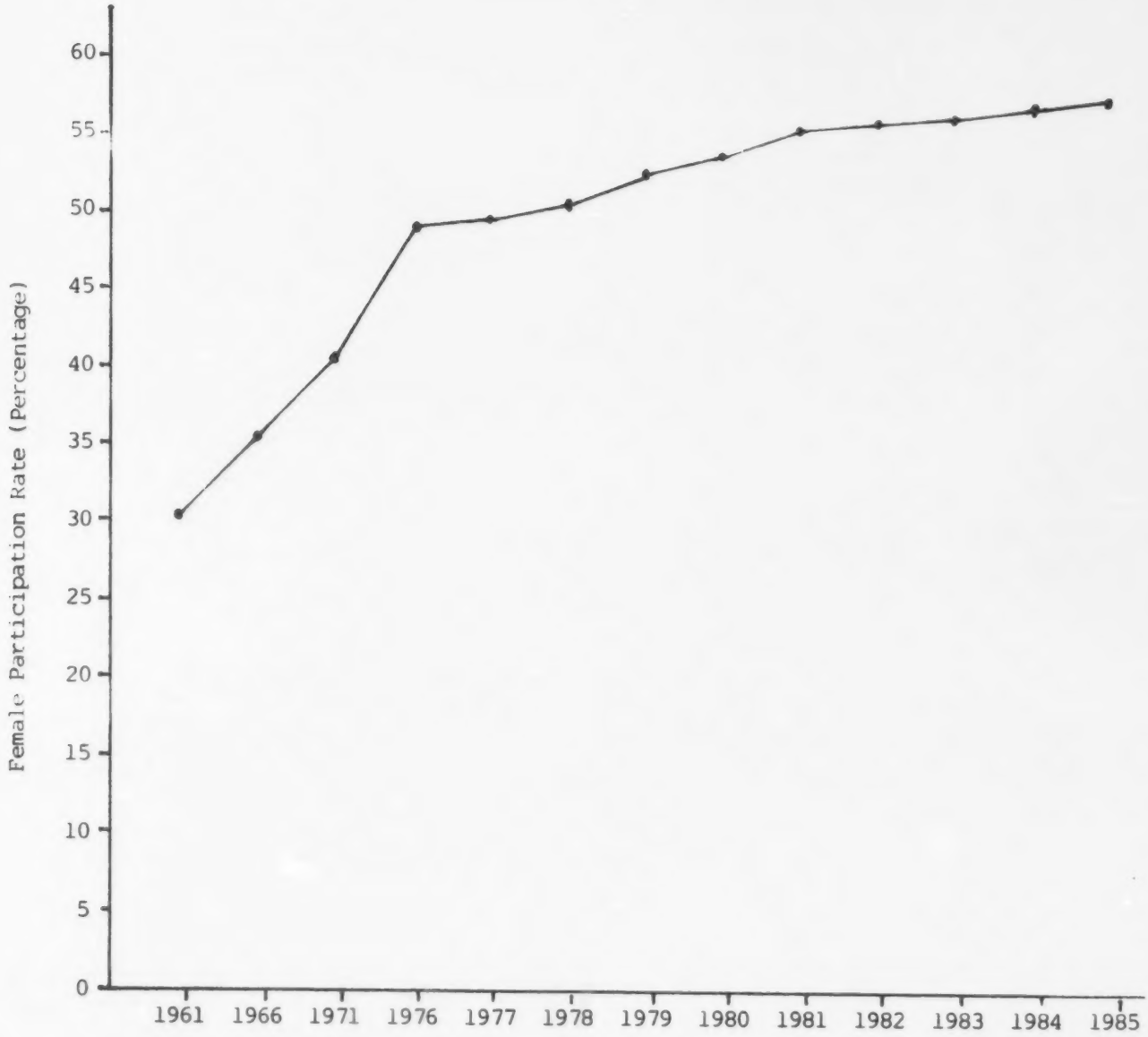
The increase in the number of working women is reflected in the growth of the female participation rate. (The female participation rate is defined as the female labour force expressed as a percentage of the female population fifteen years of age and over, or, in other words, as the percentage of working-age women who are actually working or looking for work.) Figure 18 shows this growth in the female participation rate since 1960. In 1960, the female participation rate in Ontario was 31.4%; by 1985, it had increased to 57.9%.

B. PARTICIPATION RATE

Figure 19 illustrates the growth in the female participation rate in the Region. Here, as elsewhere, we have seen a rapid expansion in the percentage of women who are working. In 1976 and 1981, however, the Regional rates had fallen behind Ontario.

FIGURE 18

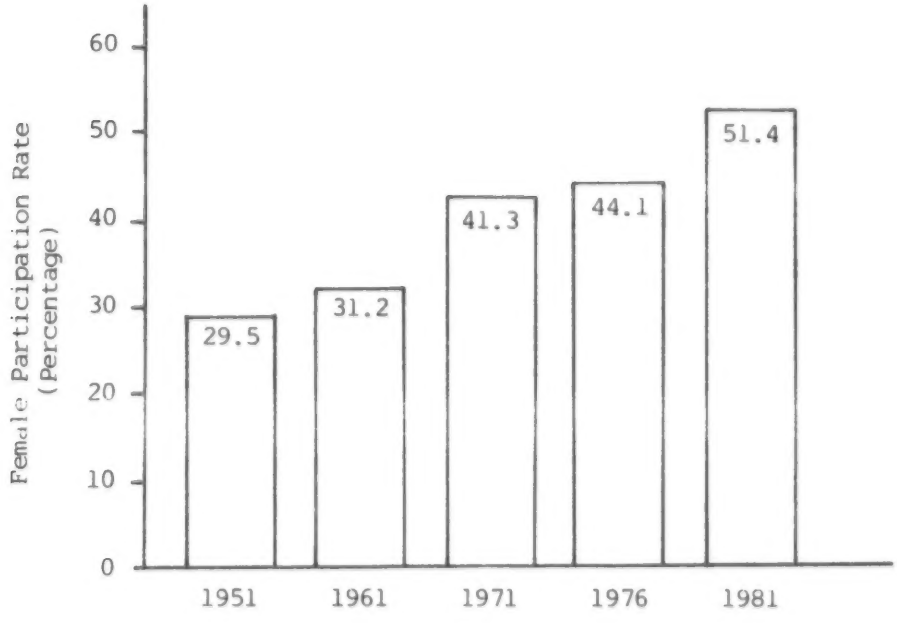
FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE, ONTARIO
(1961-1985)



Source: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Ontario Statistics, 1986, 1986

FIGURE 19

FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE,
WENTWORTH COUNTY (1951-1971),
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1976-1981)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1976.

: Statistics Canada, Publication #95942, 1981

Table 24 provides projections which indicate that the trend towards increased female labour force participation will continue well into the 1990's.

TABLE 24

PROJECTED FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR ONTARIO (1955-1995)

Year	Females (15 years & over)
1955	27.5
1961	31.9
1965	34.1
1970	38.1
1975	48.4
1976	48.9
1980	51.9
1985	55.0
1990	55.6
1995	56.6

Sources: Long-term Outlook for Labour Force Growth: Canada and Ontario, Policy Planning Branch, TEIGA, 1976

: Cited in Options; Women's Bureau, Ontario Ministry of Labour

When examining the female participation rates, the impact of the recession on women is not readily evident. However, as Figure 20

illustrates, women as a percentage of the labour force decreased significantly in 1982 and 1983. (Women had represented an increasing proportion of the labour force until 1981.) In fact, by 1983, the female Regional percentage reached the lowest level since 1972, while continuing to remain below the Provincial percentage.

Table 25 demonstrates the still-continuing tendency for women to be employed in the service sector of the economy (1986). More broadly, in Ontario, tertiary sector activities (Trade, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Service, and Public Administration) account for 76.9% of women's employment (by contrast, these activities involve only 48.5% of the male labour force).

TABLE 25

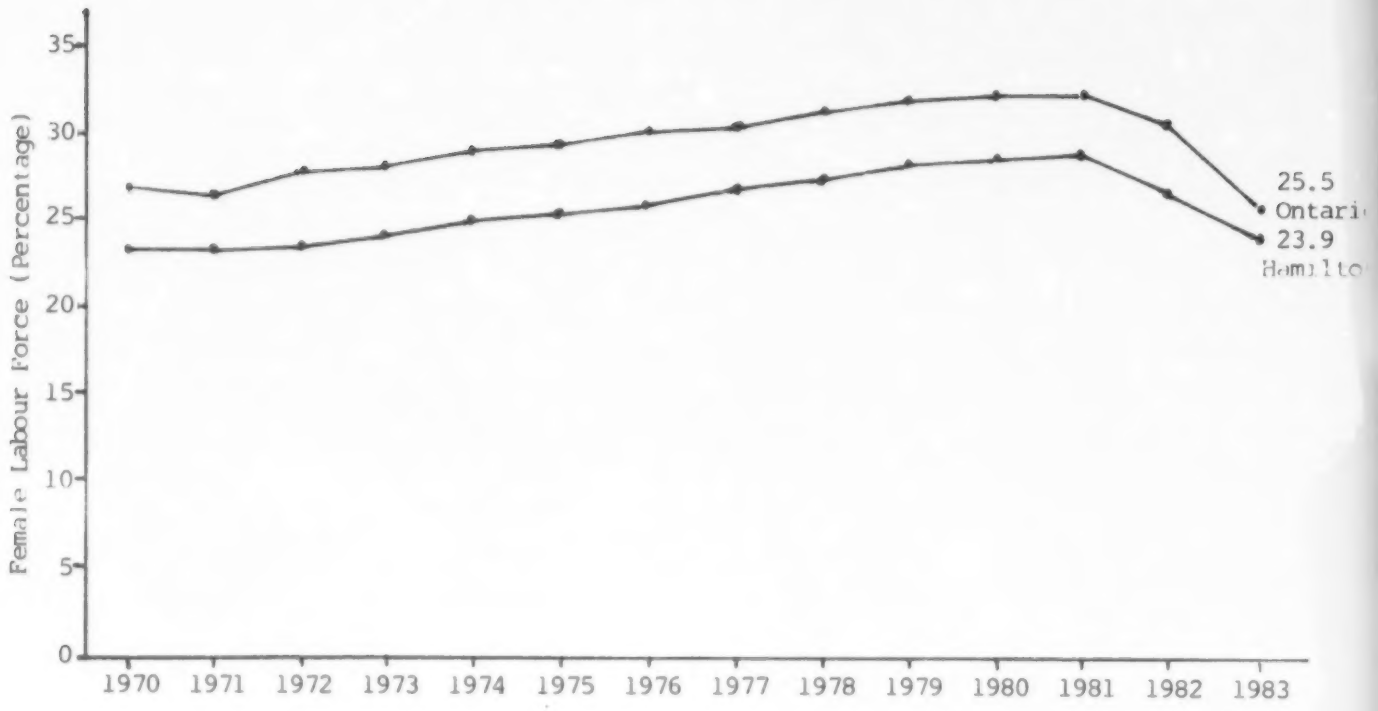
% OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
BY INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO
(1986)

	Men	Women
Agriculture	3.3	2.2
Manufacturing	28.1	15.1
Construction	8.9	1.3
Transportation) Communications)	9.3	4.2
Trade	16.9	17.5
Finance, Insurance) Real Estate)	4.4	8.2
Service	20.7	45.3
Public Administration	6.5	5.9
Other Primary Industries	1.8	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, December, 1986 (Annual Averages)

FIGURE 20

FEMALES AS A % OF THE LABOUR FORCE
ONTARIO, AND HAMILTON CMA
ANNUAL AVERAGES (1970-1983)



Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1970-1983.

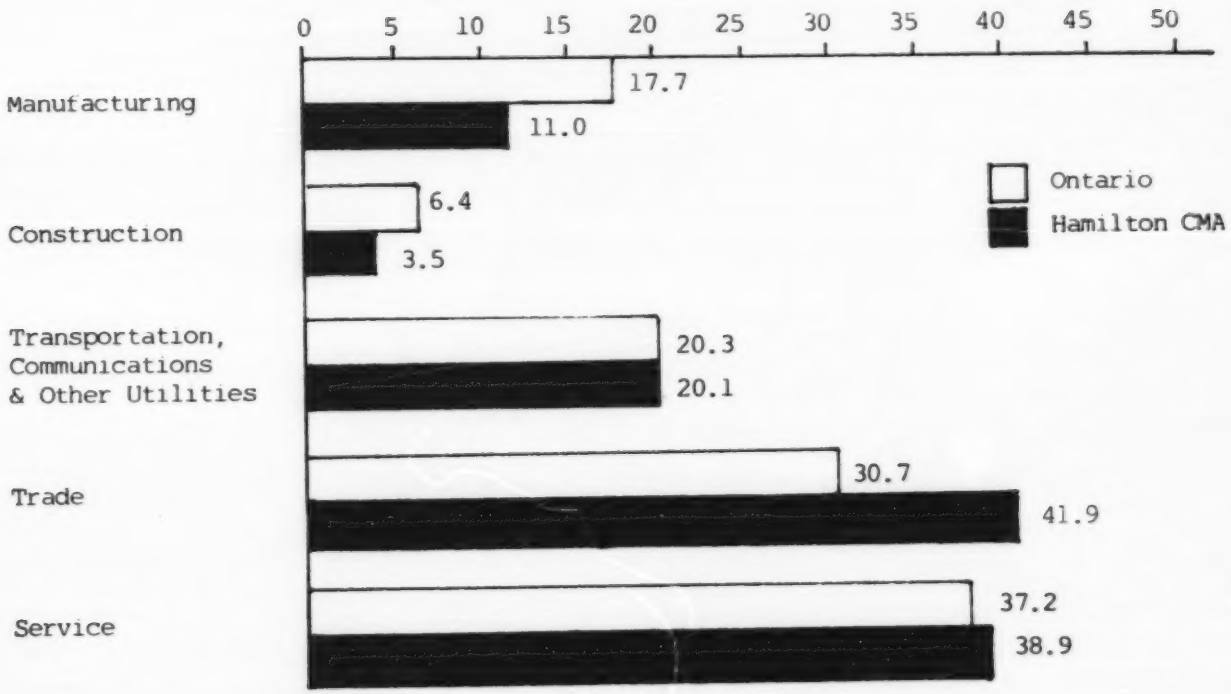
Figure 21 shows the extent to which women are either over-or-under-represented within each such Industrial sector in Hamilton and Ontario for 1983. (Although figures are not available for Hamilton after 1983, the 1986 Ontario percentages show no significant change in the above trend.)

Women are highly represented in the Trade and Service sectors in Hamilton and Ontario. By contrast, they are under-represented in Manufacturing, Construction and Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities sectors.

Table 26 illustrates the number of males and females in different occupations in Hamilton-Wentworth for 1981. Occupational groups provide a similar but more detailed breakdown of the positions women hold in the labour force than the Industrial sector categories. As the Table indicates, 62.8% of women were classified into Clerical, Sales and Service occupations. In comparison, only 22.2% of men were classified in these same occupations. Overall, men held a much larger range of jobs than women.

FIGURE 21

FEMALES AS % OF LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR FOR ONTARIO AND HAMILTON CMA (March, 1983)



Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings, and Hours, March, 1983

TABLE 26

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
(1981)

	Male	Female	Percent of Total Male	Percent of Total Female
Managerial, Administrative & related occupations	9,285	3,475	7.6	4.2
Natural Sciences, Engineering & Mathematics	5,515	660	4.5	0.8
Social Sciences & related fields	1,145	1,570	0.9	1.9
Religion	355	100	0.3	0.1
Teaching & related occupations	3,460	4,580	2.8	5.5
Medicine & Health	1,865	7,750	1.5	9.3
Artistic, Literary, Recreational & related occupations	1,335	850	1.1	1.0
Clerical & related occupations	8,245	29,285	6.7	35.0
Sales occupations	9,320	8,515	7.6	10.2
Service occupations	9,675	14,755	7.9	17.6
Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry	2,965	1,175	2.4	1.4
Fishing, Trapping & related occupations	0	5	0.0	0.006
Forestry & Logging occupations	45	5	0.04	0.006
Mining & Quarrying including oil & gas field occupations	155	0	0.1	0.0
Processing occupations	13,225	2,450	10.8	2.9
Machining & related occupations	10,130	600	8.3	0.7
Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing occupations	15,865	4,465	13.0	5.3
Construction trades occupations	11,645	135	9.5	0.2
Transport Equipment Operating occupations	7,045	725	5.8	0.9
Other crafts & Equipment Operating occupations	1,950	530	1.6	0.6
Material Handling & related occupations	6,090	1,505	5.0	1.8
Occupations not elsewhere classified	2,990	570	2.4	0.7
Total	122,315	83,710	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada Publication #95-942, 1981

C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Table 27 compares female and male unemployment rates between 1976 and 1986. Women have consistently faced higher unemployment rates than men in Hamilton, Ontario and Canada. Notably, the Provincial female unemployment rate in 1985 and 1986 dropped below the recession levels. Thus, Regional female unemployment rates have likely decreased since the recession as well. It is probable, however, that women's unemployment in Hamilton-Wentworth has not recovered as quickly as Ontario's. This is due to the skyrocketing of Regional unemployment rates in 1982 and 1983, combined with the fact that during hard economic times, women (and youths) are generally the first fired and last rehired. Furthermore, the female Regional unemployment rate in 1984 was 10.5 compared to 9.6 in Ontario.

TABLE 27

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH, ONTARIO AND CANADA BY SEX (1976-1986)

	Hamilton-Wentworth		Ontario		Canada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1976	4.9	8.4	5.1	7.8	6.3	8.4
1977	*	*	5.9	8.6	7.3	9.4
1978	*	*	6.1	8.8	7.5	9.6
1979	*	*	5.6	7.8	6.6	8.8
1980	*	*	6.2	7.7	6.9	8.4
1981	5.0	7.4	6.0	7.4	7.0	8.3
1982	*	*	9.7	9.8	11.1	10.9
1983	*	*	10.4	10.3	12.1	11.6
1984	9.2	10.5	8.7	9.6	11.2	11.4
1985	*	*	7.6	8.6	10.3	10.7
1986	*	*	6.3	7.5	9.4	9.9

* data unavailable

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force (71-001), 1976-1986

Table 28 illustrates the unemployment rates and participation rates for male and female youths (15-24 years old) in Hamilton-Wentworth for 1981.

Females 15-24 had a much higher unemployment rate than the 25 year old and over group. This same pattern was true for males. Male youths had a lower participation rate than male adults; the opposite was true for females. Notably, females in both age groups had higher unemployment rates and lower participation rates than males in both age groups.

TABLE 28

YOUTH AND ADULT PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1981)

	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
Males		
15-24 years	71.1	10.8
25 years & over	82.2	3.4
Females		
15-24 years	62.1	11.8
25 years & over	48.3	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Publication #95-942

D. FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME

The tendency for women to be over-represented in the tertiary sector (service occupations, et cetera) is paralleled by the greater tendency of women to be employed in part-time positions (as part-time work is most readily available in the tertiary sector). Although figures are not available for Hamilton, Table 29 demonstrates this greater tendency toward part-time work by women in Ontario. With the anticipated growth in tertiary sector employment, we can in the future expect an increase in the total part-time labour force.

TABLE 29

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX IN ONTARIO (1986)

	Women	Men
Full-time	74.6%	92.0%
Part-time	25.4%	7.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201), 1986

E. AVERAGE EARNINGS

Table 30 indicates that in 1980 women in Hamilton-Wentworth had a lower average employment income than women in Ontario and Canada. On the other hand, average male employment income in the Region was higher

than that of men in Ontario and Canada. Furthermore, women's salaries in Hamilton-Wentworth did not increase as fast as women's wages either provincially or federally between 1970 and 1980. The same was true for men in the Region.

TABLE 30

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOMES* IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH, ONTARIO AND CANADA (1971 and 1980)

	Hamilton-Wentworth		Ontario		Canada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1971	$ 7,552	$3,213	$ 7,213	$3,328	$ 7,004	$2,948
1980	17,348	8,261	17,319	8,815	16,988	8,863
Increase 1971-1980	130%	157%	140%	165%	143%	200%

* Includes both full-time and part-time incomes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Publications 95-739 and 95-952, 1971-1981

Table 31 which shows the percentage of female to male salaries indicates that, in 1970, women in the Region earned 42.5% of what men earned. By 1980, the ratio had risen to 47.6%.

TABLE 31

PERCENTAGE FEMALE TO MALE SALARIES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH, ONTARIO AND CANADA (1970 and 1980)

	Hamilton-Wentworth	Ontario	Canada
1970	42.5	46.1	42.1
1980	47.6	50.9	52.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Publications No. 95-739 and No. 95-952, 1971, 1981

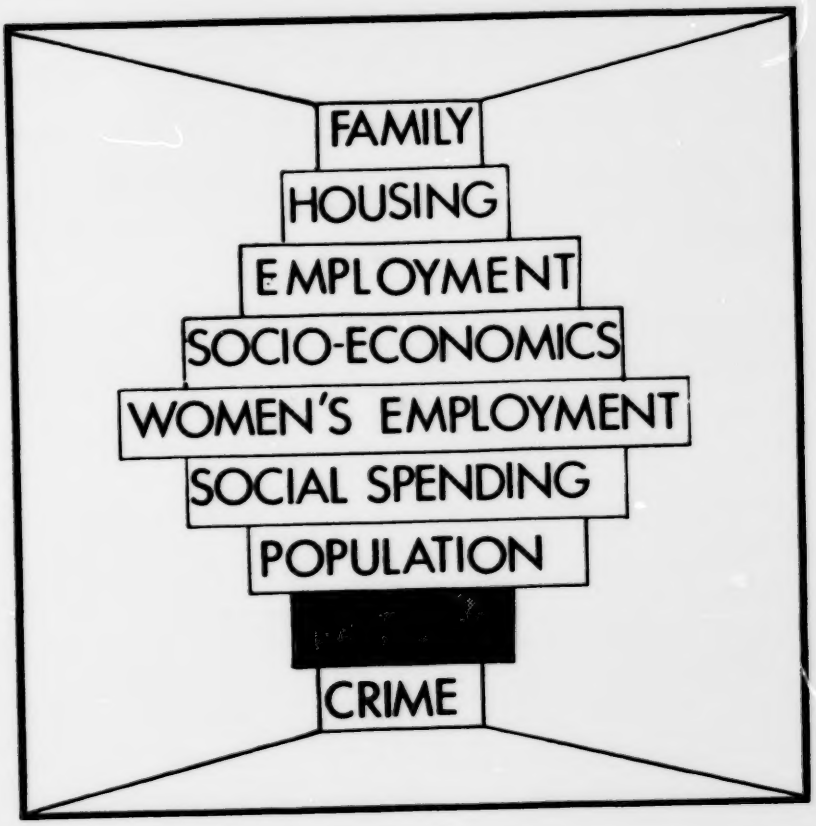
Table 32 further indicates the increasing difference between average female and male employment incomes in the Region. Though women were earning more money, on average, than ever before, in 1982 women still earned only half of what men did. (The 'Income Section' has been adopted from the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District's Publication, An Overview of the Impact of the Recession on Women, 1986.)

TABLE 32

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH BY SEX (1976-1982)

Year	Male	Female	Difference
1976	$ 12,849	$ 6,313	$ 6,536
1977	13,852	6,901	6,951
1978	14,628	7,207	7,421
1979	16,083	7,816	8,267
1980	17,348	8,261	9,087
1981	18,656	9,410	9,246
1982	20,622	10,443	10,179

Source: Statistics Canada, Publication #95-952 Administrative Data Development, 1976-1980, 1982


FAMILY
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
SOCIO-ECONOMICS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
SOCIAL SPENDING
POPULATION
CRIME

INCOME

A. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

There are various sources which allow us to profile income trends in the Hamilton area. Statistics Canada's Employment, Earnings and Hours provides a monthly average wage for all employees (see Figure 22). From Figure 22, we can see that between 1970 and 1982 the average weekly wage in the Hamilton CMA has risen significantly as has that in Ontario. The average wage in Hamilton has, however, consistently been higher than that of the Province as a whole. (Year-to-year comparisons after 1982 are not strictly comparable due to changes in Statistics Canada's Survey format.) In comparison to the other eight large municipalities, Hamilton's average weekly wage of $415.08 in 1985 ranked fifth in relation to a high of $462.13 in Ottawa-Hull and a low of $361.45 in Kitchener (see Figure 23).

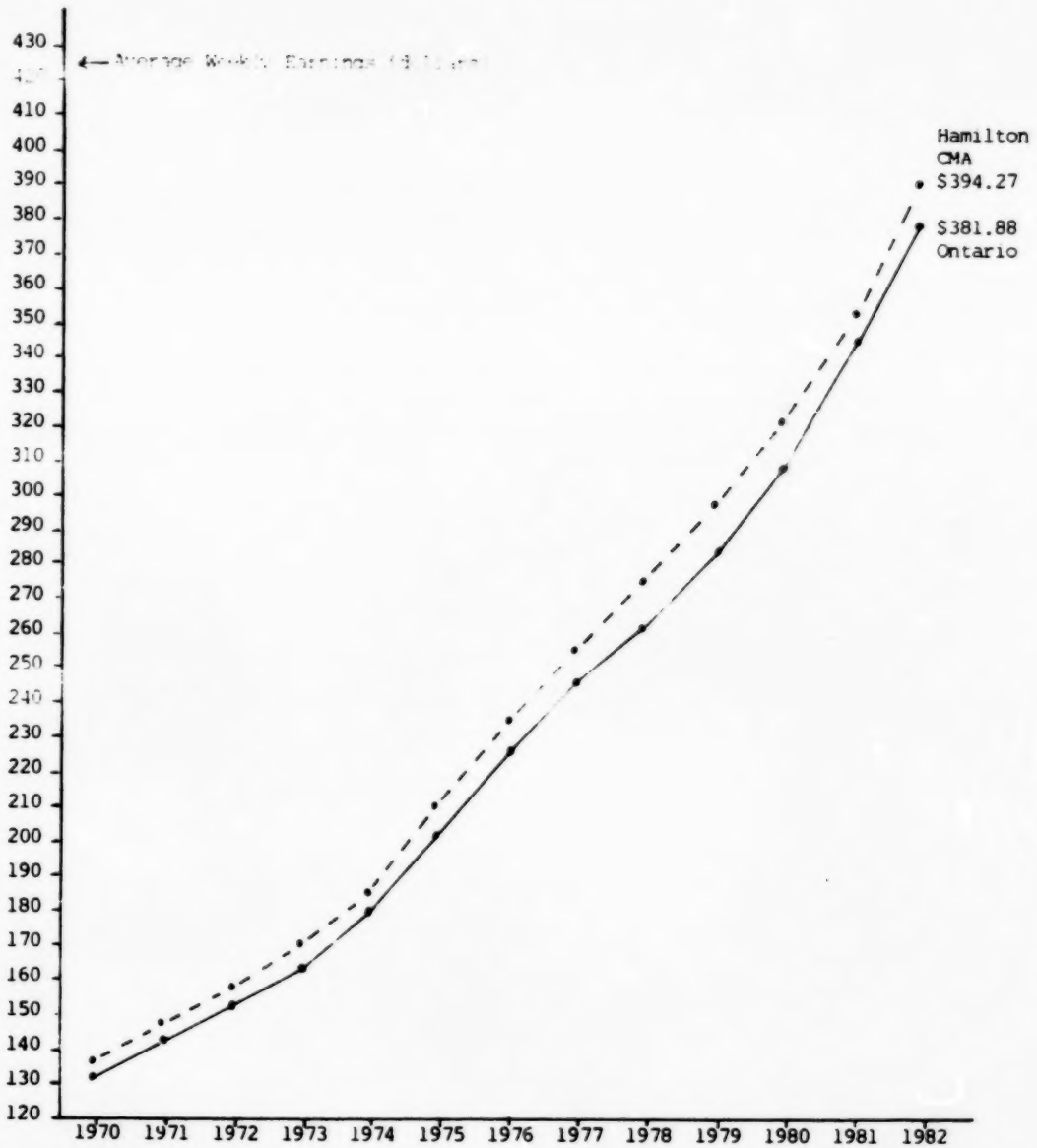
> "Average wages are expected to increase by about 6 percent a year, as is the consumer price index through to 1994."
>
> (Tomorrow's Customers, Clarkson Gordon/ Woods Gordon)

B. FAMILY INCOMES

The 1981 Census and the 1985 Consumer Finance Survey contain the most recent data vailable on average family incomes in the Hamilton area. There are two different definitions of a family which must be considered when examining family income information. A 'Census Family' is defined as family members who are living together and who are of a husband-wife or parent-child relationship. In contrast, the definition of a family used by both the Census and the Consumer Finance Survey is that of an 'economic family' which is defined as a group of individuals who share a common dwelling unit and are related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, two brothers sharing a home are not a 'Census Family' but they are considered to be an 'economic family'.

FIGURE 22

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR HAMILTON CMA AND ONTARIO
(1970-1982*)

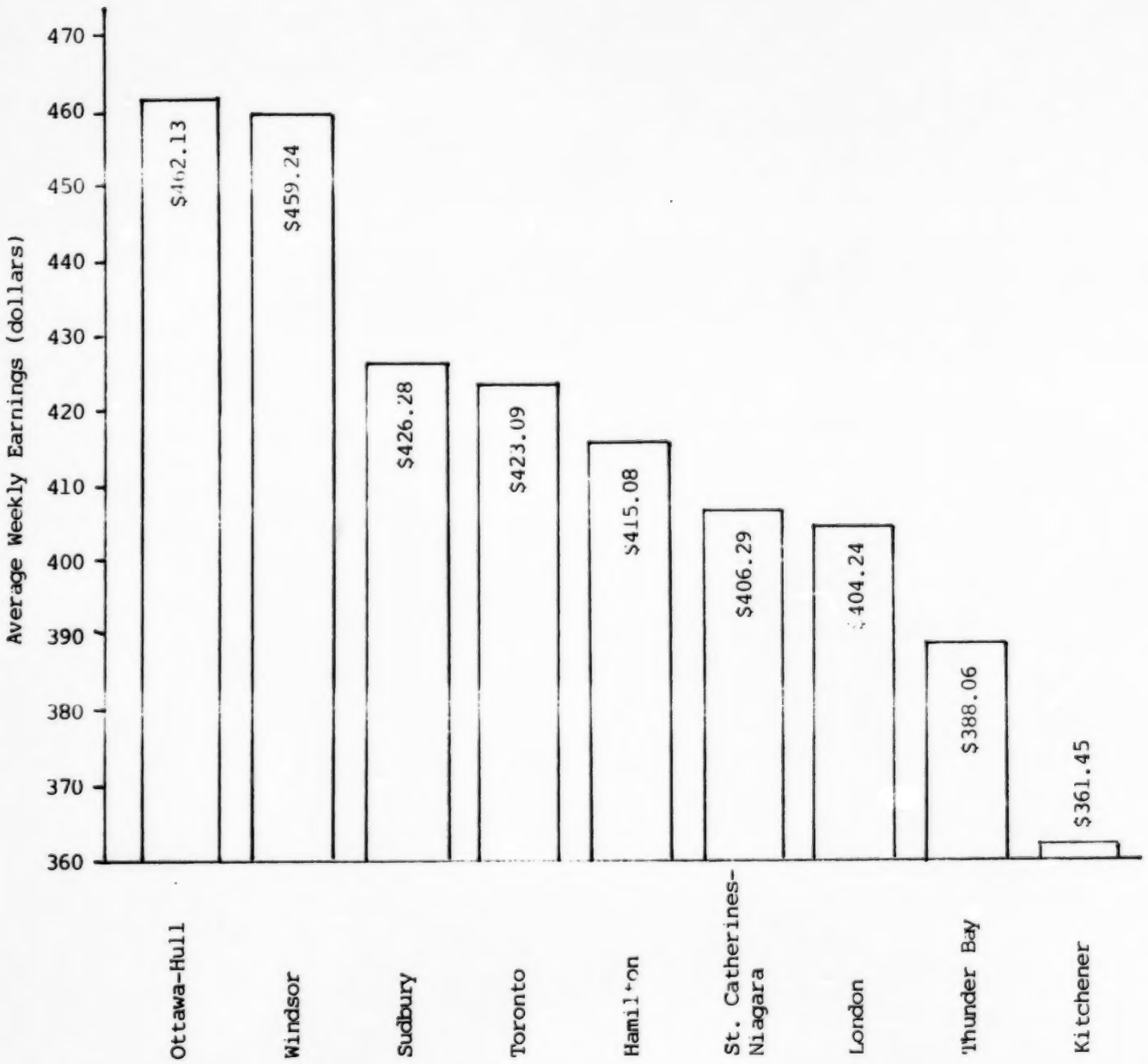


* Comparable figures after 1982 are not available due to changes in Statistics Canada's format.

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1970-1982

FIGURE 23

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR NINE MAJOR ONTARIO CITIES (1985)*



* Averages calculated from January to May, 1985.

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1985

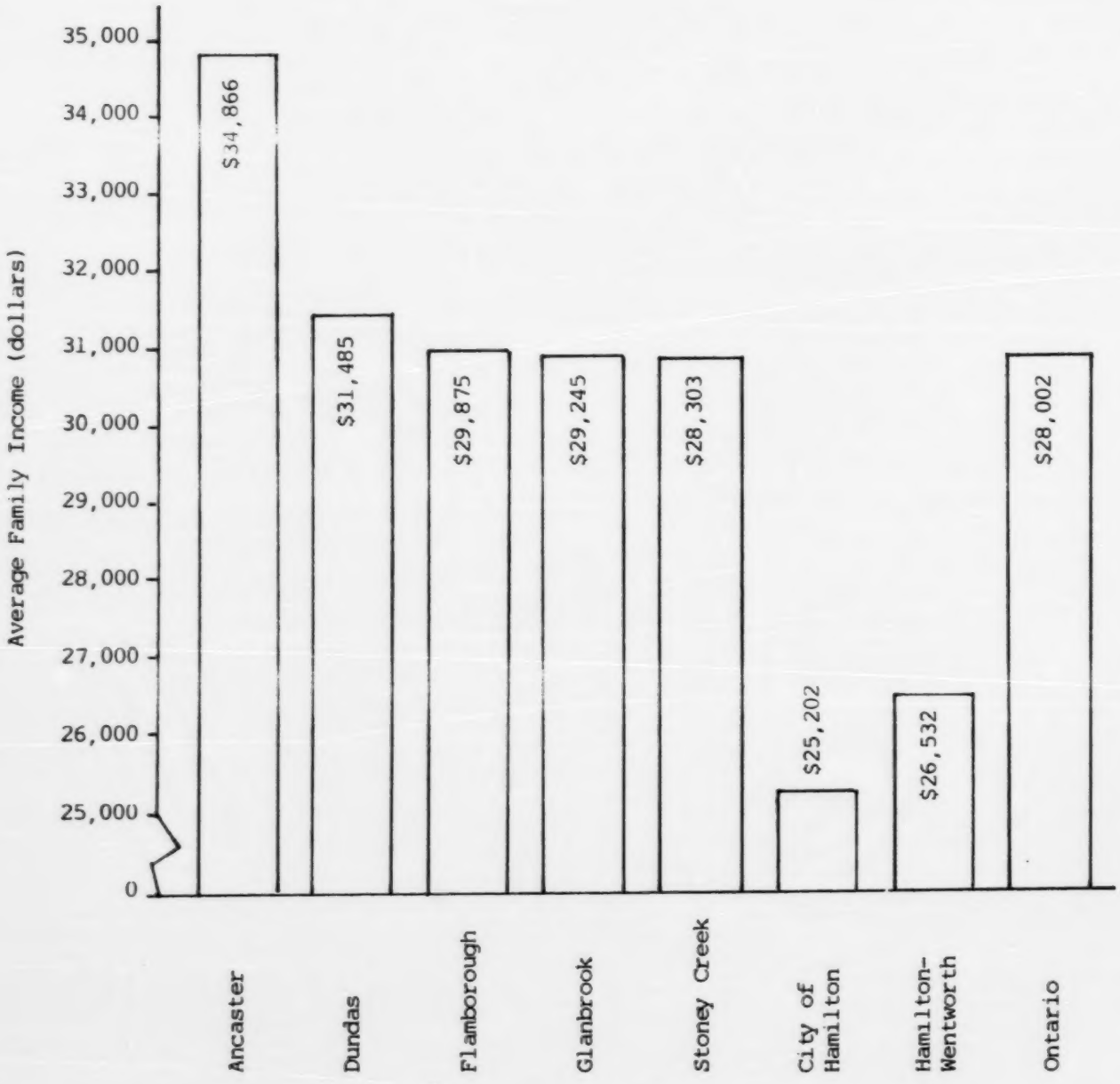
Figure 24 illustrates the average Census family income in the area municipalities and Ontario for 1980. The City of Hamilton had the lowest average Census family income of any area municipality, while Ancaster had the highest family income. The City of Hamilton was the only area municipality whose average Census family income fell below that of the Province.

Figure 25 compares and contrasts the distribution of Census family incomes in Hamilton-Wentworth and Ontario for 1980. From Figure 25, we can see that, except for at the lower end of the income scale (under $5,000 and $10,000-$14,999), Hamilton-Wentworth consistently had a higher percentage of families below the designated income limits until $40,000 is reached. At this point, Ontario outstripped the Region. In other words, Hamilton-Wentworth had a higher percentage of low and middle income families than the Province, while Ontario, as a whole, had a higher percentage of high income families.

Figure 26 compares the average annual 'economic' family income in Hamilton-Burlington to four other major urban centres in Ontario for 1985. Hamilton-Burlington ranked third among the five municipalities, and its average annual economic family income was below the Ontario average.

FIGURE 24

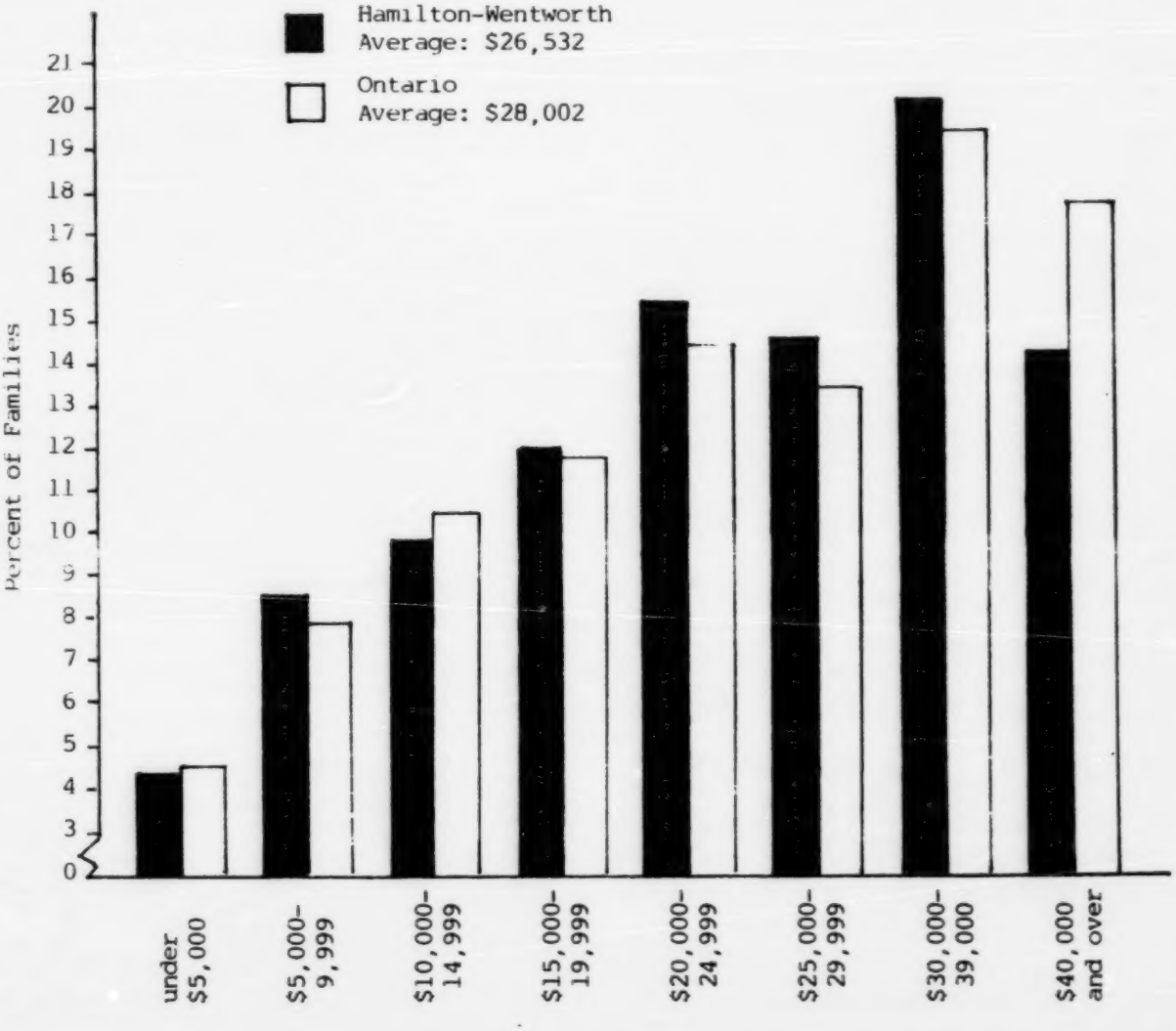
AVERAGE CENSUS FAMILY INCOMES FOR AREA MUNICIPALITIES, HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO (1980)



Source: Statistics Canada, Publications 95-901, 95-902 and 95-943, 1981.

FIGURE 25

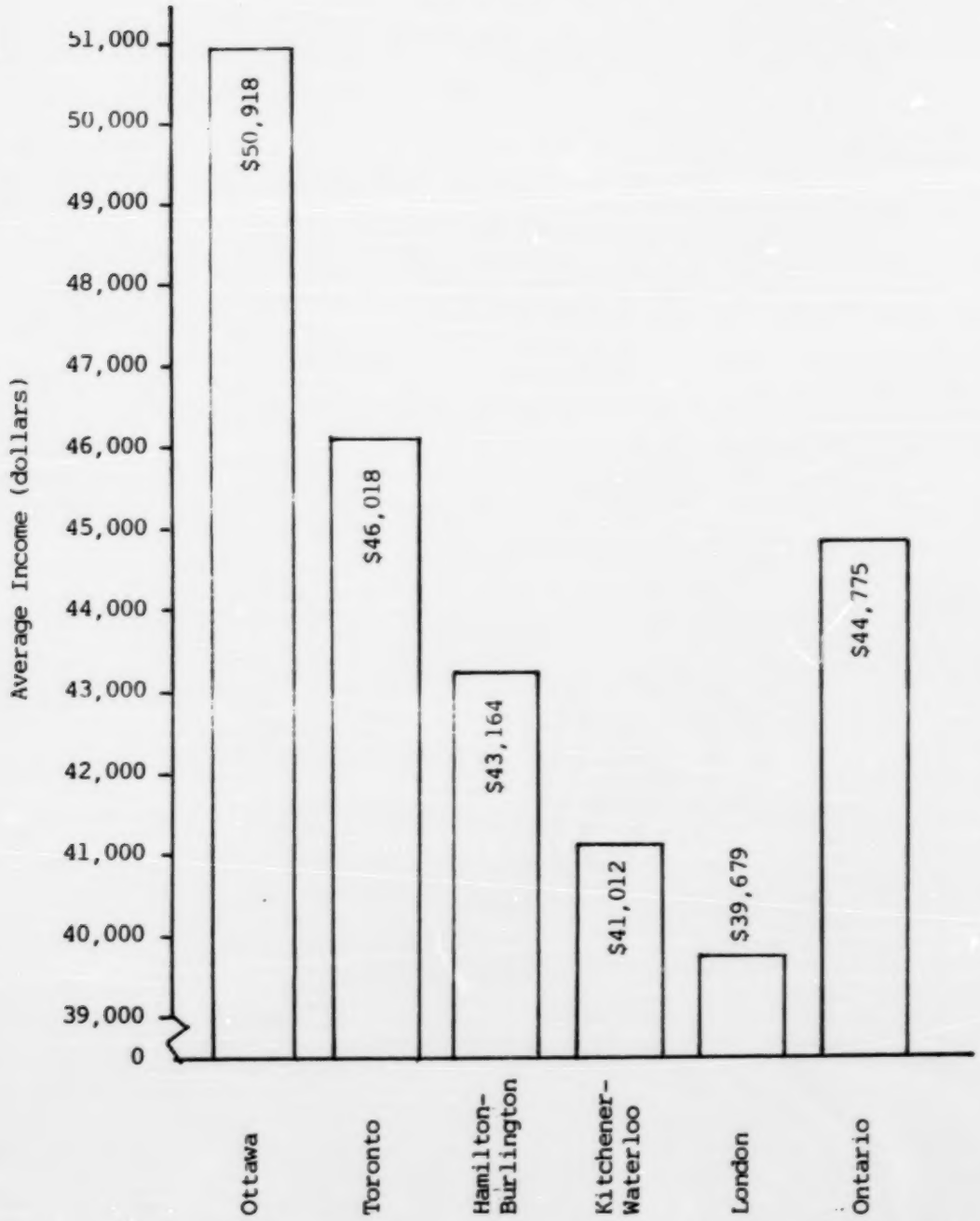
DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS FAMILY INCOME FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO (1980)



Source: Statistics Canada, Publications 95-901 and 95-902, 1981

FIGURE 26

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOMES FOR ECONOMIC FAMILIES IN FIVE MAJOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES AND ONTARIO (1985)



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Distribution by Size in Canada, (13-207), 1985

C. UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

THE INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME

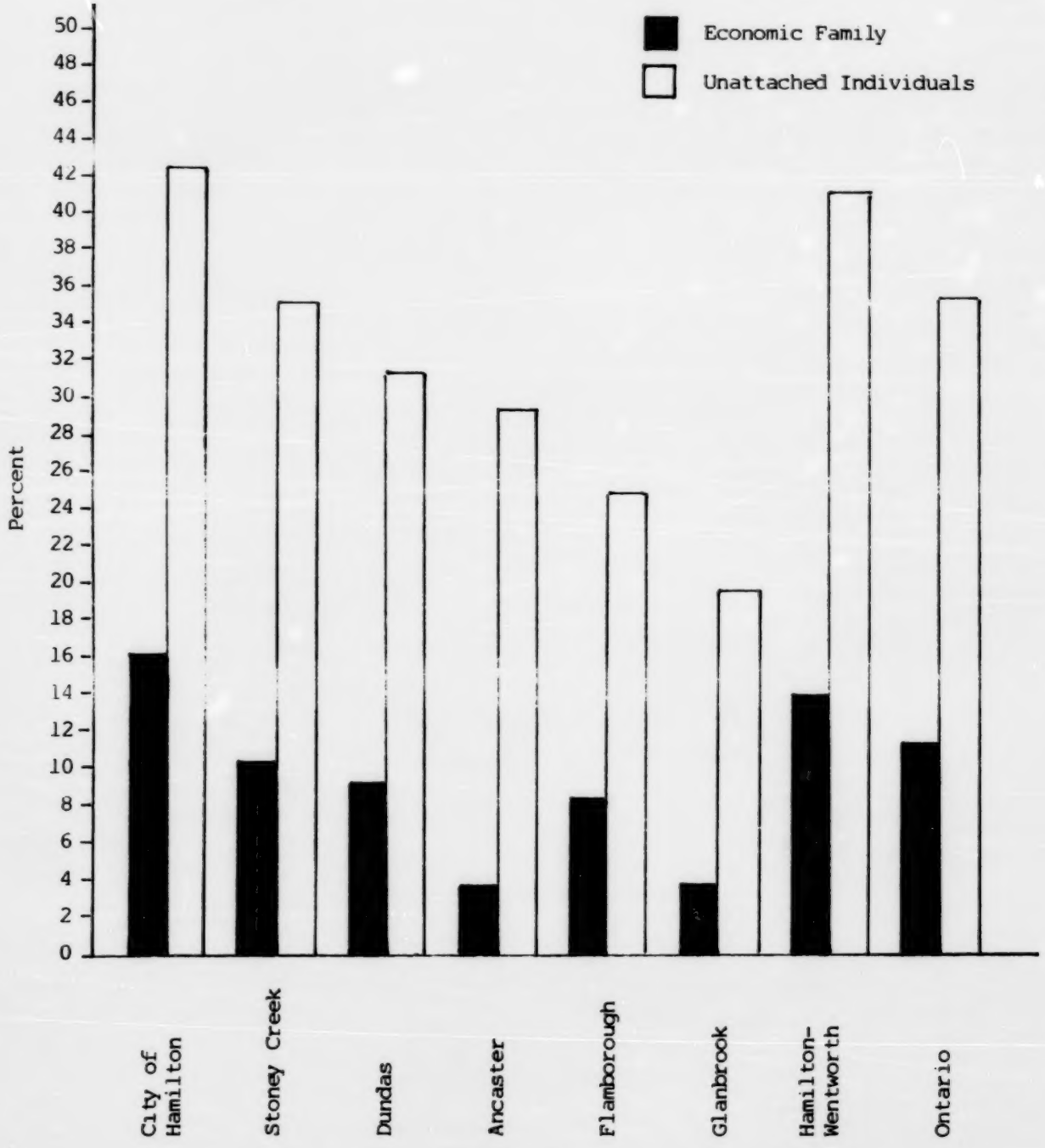
The Incidence of Low Income is defined as the percentage of families/individuals below the low income cut-off points developed by Statistics Canada. Low income cut-off points are based on the 1978 Family Expenditure Survey and updated by changes in the Consumer Price Index.

The incidence of low income for unattached individuals compared to 'economic' families for the area municipalities and Ontario are presented in Figure 27. As the data indicates, in 1980, the incidence of low income in all areas was much higher for unattached individuals than for 'economic' families. Although the data includes all unattached individuals, it is important to note that, "If the Region follows national trends, it is reasonable to expect that half of all single parent women, unattached women and unattached elderly are poor." (The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Community Trends and Needs in Hamilton-Wentworth, 1986/87, p.3)

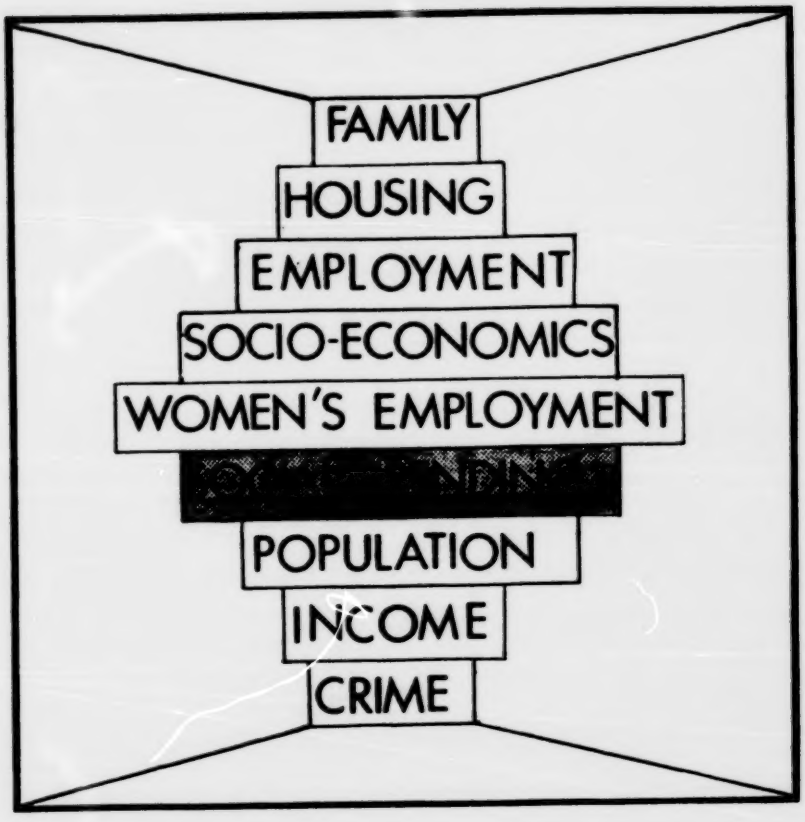
As indicated in Figure 27, in the City of Hamilton, the proportion of poor families (16.1%) and poor unattached individuals (42.7%) was considerably higher than the other municipalities and Ontario. Glanbrook and Ancaster had the lowest percentage of poor families, while Glanbrook and Flamborough had the lowest proportion of unattached poor individuals.

FIGURE 27

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME ECONOMIC FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS FOR AREA MUNICIPALITIES, HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO (1980)



Source: Statistics Canada, Publications 95-901, 95-902 and 95-943


FAMILY
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
SOCIO-ECONOMICS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
POPULATION
INCOME
CRIME

SOCIAL SPENDING

A. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES

This chapter presents data related to social spending (social assistance and social services) by government (regional, provincial and federal) in the Hamilton-Wentworth area. Since many programmes are cost-shared, information on these cost-sharing arrangements is also provided when necessary.

Table 33 outlines the total expenditure on social assistance and social services for Hamilton-Wentworth for the years 1975-76 to 1983-84.

TABLE 33

TRENDS IN EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1975-1984)

Year	Expenditure ($)	% Change
1975-76	54,520,112	-
1976-77	53,432,628	- 2.0
1977-78	66,031,058	+ 23.5
1978-79	74,515,200	+ 12.8
1979-80	77,029,801	+ 3.4
1980-81	85,803,750	+ 11.4
1981-82	97,559,929	+ 13.7
1982-83	116,351,477	+ 5.2
1983-84	136,193,611	+ 5.9

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (Fiscal Years Ending March, 1975-1984)

For the year 1982-1983, revenue sources for this social spending were 88.88% Provincial-Federal, 9.86% Regional and 1.26% Other.

It is of some interest to break these rather global figures down into expenditures on a per capita basis and into spending for social assistance as contrasted to spending for social services (see Table 34).

TABLE 34

EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1975-1984)

Fiscal Year	Social Assistance		Social Services		Total Per Capita Expenditure
	Per Capita Expenditure	% of Total	Per Capita Expenditure	% of Total	
1975-1976	$ 97.19	72.8	$ 36.28	27.2	$ 133.47
1976-1977	$ 95.91	73.2	$ 35.03	26.8	$ 130.94
1977-1978	$ 113.00	70.4	$ 47.52	29.6	$ 160.52
1978-1979	$ 125.84	68.9	$ 56.85	31.1	$ 182.69
1979-1980	$ 127.11	67.3	$ 61.80	32.7	$ 188.91
1980-1981	$ 142.16	67.9	$ 67.09	32.1	$ 209.25
1981-1982	$ 159.15	66.9	$ 78.77	33.1	$ 237.92
1982-1983	$ 189.00	67.3	$ 92.00	32.7	$ 281.00
1983-1984	$ 226.00	68.9	$ 102.00	31.1	$ 328.00

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (Fiscal Years Ending March, 1975-1984).

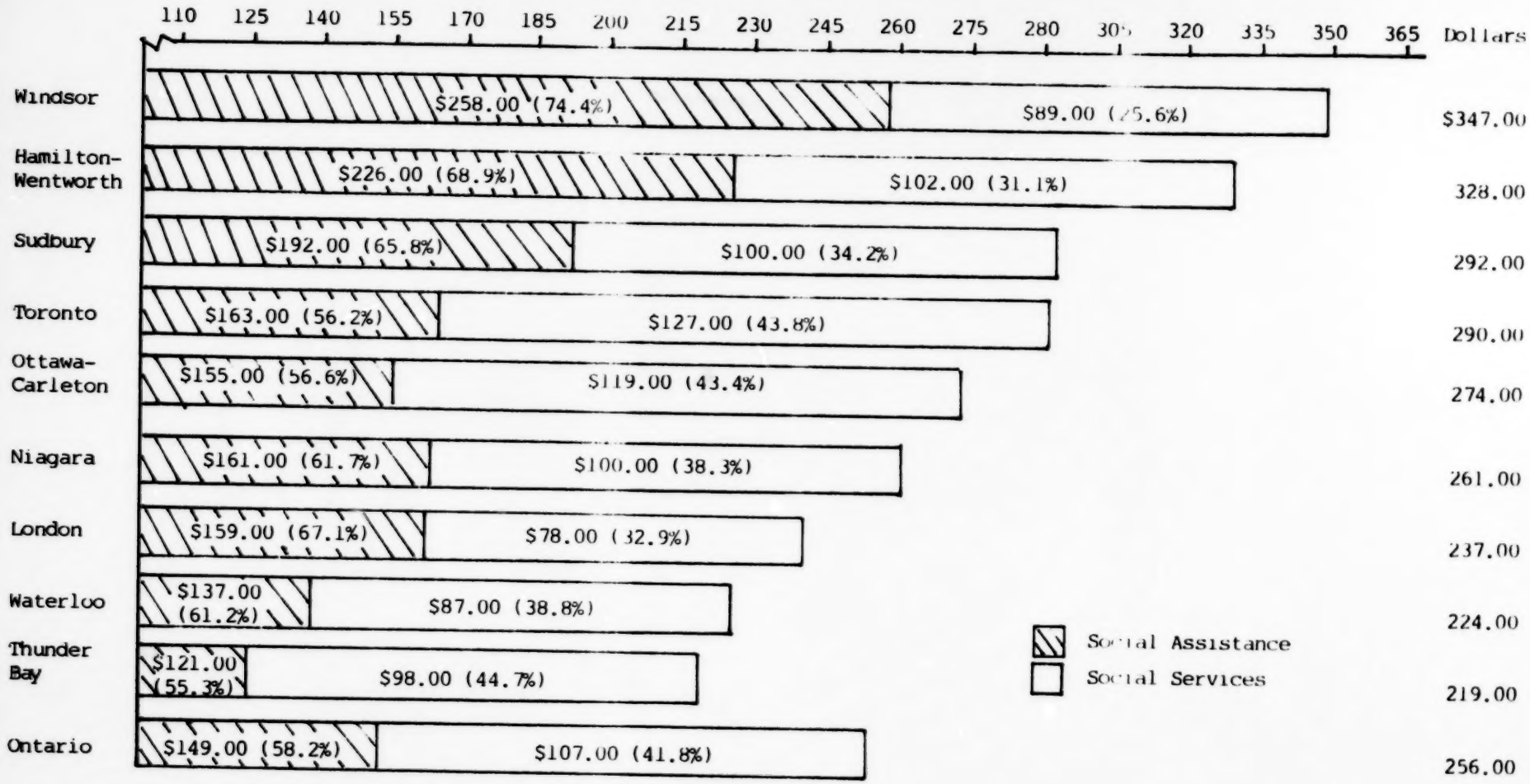
From this table, one can see the increase in overall costs paralleled by the increase in per capita costs. Of equal significance, however, is the small but steady shift (approximately a 5.9% shift) in the proportions of spending allocated between social assistance and social services between 1975 and 1982. These years witnessed a growth in the proportion of the social dollar spent on social services as opposed to social assistance. In 1982-1983, this trend reversed. There was a 1.6% return increase in the proportion of the social dollar spent on social assistance rather than social services.

Figure 28 graphically compares and contrasts the social spending profile in Hamilton-Wentworth to social spending in the eight other largest municipalities in Ontario. Hamilton-Wentworth ranks second to Windsor in terms of per capita expenditure, and is well above the Ontario per capita average of $256.00 spent on social services and social assistance in the fiscal year 1984. Hamilton-Wentworth paid a higher proportion of its per capita social dollar for social assistance, and paid more for social assistance in real dollars per capita than all other large municipalities except Windsor. Conversely, Hamilton-Wentworth ranked seventh in the proportion of its social dollar per capita spent on social services, although, in real dollars per capita, its spending ranked third.

In terms of percentage of social dollar spending, therefore, Hamilton-Wentworth has been more inclined toward spending on social assistance than most other large municipalities.

FIGURE 28

EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES, ONTARIO AND NINE LARGEST MUNICIPAL UNITS (1984 FISCAL), AND % REPRESENTED OF TOTAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BY EXPENDITURE FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES



Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality, Fiscal Year Ending March 1984

B. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE - GENERAL WELFARE AND FAMILY BENEFITS

Table 35 outlines trends in expenditures for social assistance in Hamilton-Wentworth from 1975 to 1984.

In general, one sees a rise in the percentage of monies allocated to long-term assistance (Family Benefits) peaking in 1978-79, followed by a decline. Conversely, there was a steady increase in the percentage of monies going to short-term assistance (General Welfare) since 1976-77. Notably, the total expenditures for social assistance increased significantly from 1982 to 1984. This was largely due to the high unemployment rates experienced in the Region during the recession.

Tables 36 and 37, which document the number of beneficiaries of social assistance programmes for 7 years (1978-1984), indicate a steady increase in the number of cases under General Welfare and an overall increase in those under Family Benefits. The large increase in the number of General Welfare cases between 1982 and 1984 reflects the high level of unemployment experienced in the Region during the early 1980's.

Figures from the Regional Ministry of Community and Social Services show that the number of Family Benefit cases continued to increase in 1985 and 1986 (see NOTE, Table 37). On the other hand, figures from the Regional Social Service Department show a decline in the number of General Welfare cases in 1985 and 1986 (see NOTE, Table 36). The decrease in short-term assistance during 1985 and 1986 is not surprising in view of the decline in local unemployment experienced after the recession.

TABLE 35

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1975-1984, Fiscal Years)

	General Welfare Assistance*				Family Benefits Allowance**		Total
	Allowance	% of Total	Admin. Subsidy	% of Total	Allowance	% of Total	
1975-1976	$15,317,205	38.6	$2,379,298	6.0	$22,003,905	55.4	$39,700,408
1976-1977	$12,239,110	31.3	$2,316,150	5.9	$24,539,244	62.8	$39,084,504
1977-1978	$15,843,379	34.1	$2,351,802	5.1	$28,286,319	60.9	$46,481,500
1978-1979	$18,707,179	36.4	$2,528,126	4.9	$30,091,934	58.6	$51,327,239
1979-1980	$19,201,137	37.0	$2,688,890	5.2	$29,940,392	57.8	$51,830,427
1980-1981	$21,815,613	37.4	$2,654,310	4.6	$33,822,852	58.0	$58,292,775
1981-1982	$24,112,909	36.9	$2,513,126	4.3	$38,333,515	58.7	$65,259,550
1982-1983	$31,092,284	39.7	$3,799,726	4.9	$43,324,341	55.4	$78,216,199
1983-1984	$39,602,112	42.2	$4,153,698	4.4	$49,999,955	53.3	$43,755,765

* General Welfare: Provides basic income support for people in short-term or emergency need. It is administered municipally and cost-shared 50% federal, 30% provincial and 20% municipal.

** Family Benefits: Long-term assistance which includes families with negligible income where father is absent, elderly persons under 65, children in foster care and disabled adults and their dependents. Provincially administered and cost-shared 50% federal and 50% provincial.

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (Fiscal Years 1975-76 to 1983-84

TABLE 36

GENERAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE CASELOADS AND BENEFICIARIES AS % OF POPULATION FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March, 1978-1984)

	Cases	Dependents	Total Beneficiaries	% of Population
1978	5,213	3,665	8,878	2.1
1979	5,497	4,000	9,497	2.5
1980	5,635	3,809	9,394	2.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1982	6,299	4,501	10,800	2.6
1983	8,755	6,212	14,967	3.6
1984	9,022	9,399	14,819	3.6

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, (January-March of 1978-1984).

NOTE: According to the Regional Social Service Department, the General Welfare Caseload was 8,477 for March, 1985 and 7,206 for March, 1986.

* * * * * * * * *

TABLE 37

FAMILY BENEFITS CASELOADS AND BENEFICIARIES AS % OF POPULATION FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March, 1978-1984)

	Cases	Dependents	Total Beneficiaries	% of Population
1978	7,815	9,174	16,861	4.1
1979	7,819	8,864	15,564	4.1
1980	7,820	8,404	16,017	3.9
1981	7,743	8,339	16,802	3.9
1982	7,657	7,954	15,611	3.8
1983	8,172	8,379	16,551	4.0
1984	8,674	8,618	17,292	4.2

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, (January-March of 1978 to 1984).

NOTE: According to the Regional Ministry of Community and Social Services, the Family Benefits Caseload was 9,563 in March, 1985 and 9,905 in March, 1986.

Given the tendency to allocate a high proportion of the social dollar in Hamilton-Wentworth to social assistance, it is useful to see how Hamilton-Wentworth compares to other large municipalities in terms of the percentage of population receiving social assistance (1985). As Table 38 indicates, Hamilton-Wentworth ranks third. Only Windsor and Sudbury had a higher proportion of their populations using social assistance.

TABLE 38

% POPULATION USING GENERAL WELFARE AND FAMILY BENEFITS, NINE LARGEST MUNICIPAL UNITS (March, 1985)

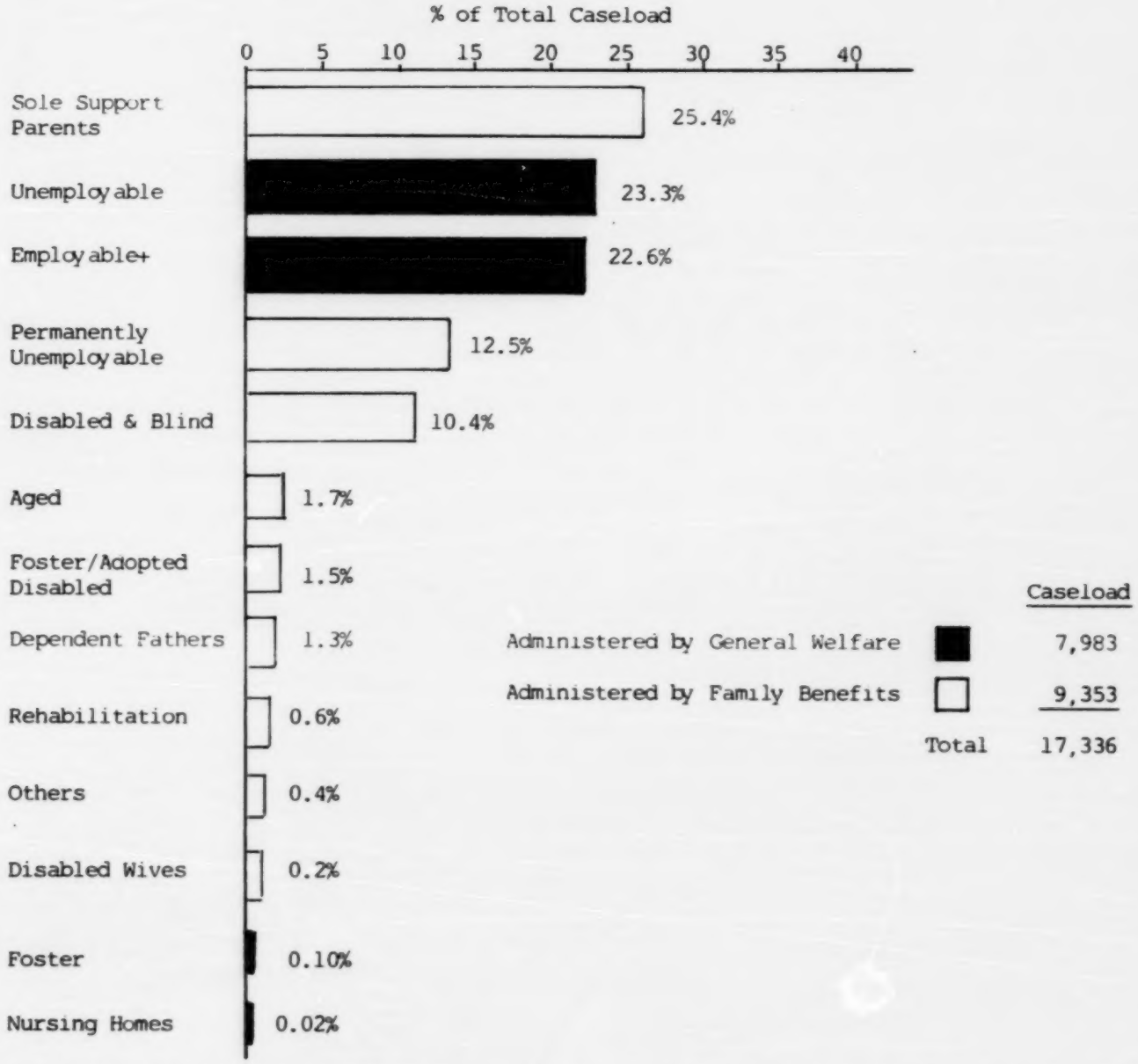
Windsor	8.5%
Sudbury	8.0%
Hamilton-Wentworth	7.5%
Niagara	6.4%
London	6.3%
Thunder Bay	5.6%
Toronto	5.4%
Ottawa-Carleton	5.3%
Waterloo	4.7%

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, January-March 1985.

Figure 29 shows the distribution of both General Welfare and Family Benefits caseloads across the categories (as defined in the statistical reporting procedure of the Ministry of Caommunity and Social Services for 1985). Of the total caseload, only 22.6% are classified as 'employable' by the Ministry. The remaining 74.4% fall into other classifications, ranging from single parents to the disabled to the aged.

FIGURE 29

% DISTRIBUTION OF CASE TYPES* FOR COMBINED FAMILY BENEFITS AND GENERAL WELFARE CASELOADS IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March, 1985)



* Case descriptions are derived from the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, January to March 1985.

+ Those persons who are employable, but receiving assistance under the General Welfare Act, must demonstrate a willingness to work.

C. SOCIAL SERVICES - EXPENDITURES

Table 39 documents total expenditures in Hamilton-Wentworth for social services for the fiscal years 1981-1984 by type of service. Over the three years, the percentage share of the social service dollar to Services for the Aged and Rehabilitation and Family Services has increased by 0.9% and 5.2% respectively. The percentage to Children's Services has decreased by 5.3%.

TABLE 39

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES BY TYPE OF SERVICE FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March 1981-1984)

	1981-1982		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total
Services for the Aged[1]	$ 5,947,939	18.4	$ 7,544,413	19.8	$ 8,203,066	19.3
Children's Services[2]	$ 17,330,916	53.7	$ 19,576,960	51.3	$ 20,539,658	48.4
Rehabilitation & Family Services:						
Disabled[3]	$ 2,331,787	7.2	$ 3,117,969	8.1	$ 3,402,476	8.0
Developmental[4]	$ 5,864,550	18.2	$ 7,000,327	18.4	$ 9,607,671	22.6
Miscellaneous Programs[5]	$ 825,187	2.6	$ 895,609	2.3	$ 684,975	1.6
TOTAL	$ 32,300,379		$ 38,135,278		$ 42,437,846	

[1]Services for the Aged include: Municipal Homes*, Charitable Homes*, Elderly Persons Centres*!, and Home Support Services+.

[2]Children's Services include: Day Nurseries*, Child Welfare*, Children's and Youth Institutions+!, Child Abuse+, and Mental Health Facilities+.

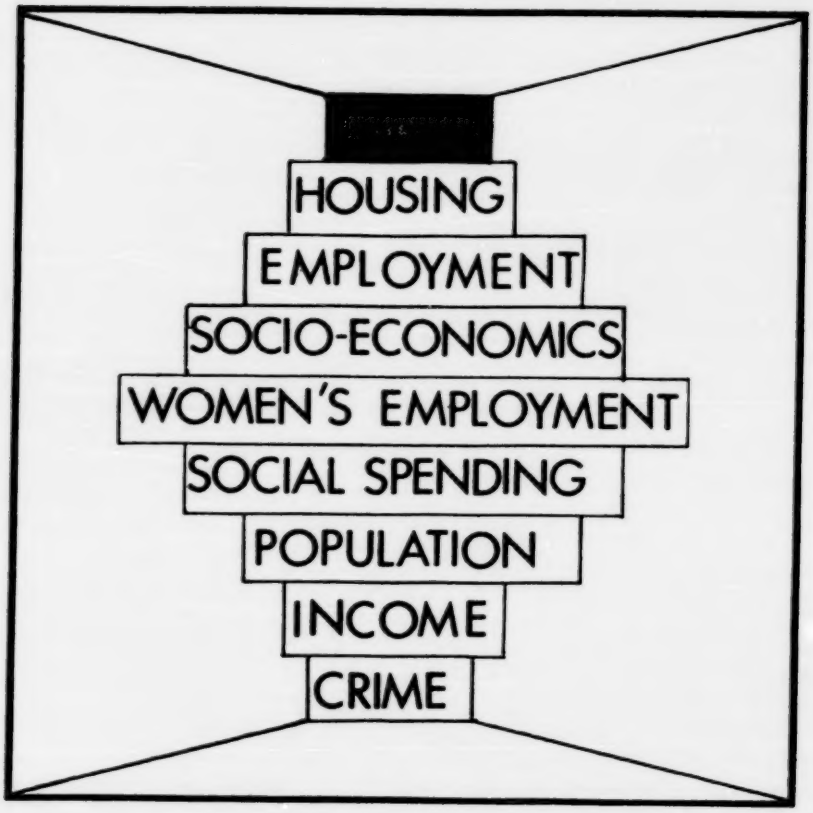
[3]Disabled Services include: Homemakers and Nurses Services*, Vocational Rehabilitation Allowances and Services+, Workshops for the Disabled+!, Handicapped Persons Residential Services+, Halfway Houses and Home Support Services+, Credit Counselling+, Social Services+, and Family Service Agencies and Family Crisis+.

[4]Developmental Services include: Protective and Supportive Services for the Retarded+, Residential Facilities for Mentally Retarded+, Sheltered Workshops for the Retarded+!, Life Skills Training+!, Homes for Mentally Retarded Children and Adults+!, Nursing Homes and Homes for Special Needs+, and Special Services for the Handicapped+.

[5]Miscellaneous Programs include: Work Activity Projects*, Payment in Lieu of Municipal Taxes+, General Welfare Assistance Counselling Services*, and Demonstration Projects+.

Where possible, we have indicated funding sources as follows: * Municipal/Provincial/Federal cost-shared
+ Provincial/Federal cost-shared
! Includes 'Other' as funder (usually charitable donations).

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality, (Fiscal Years Ending March 1981 to 1984)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THE FAMILY

A. NUMBER OF FAMILIES

Between 1951 and 1981, the number of families in the Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) increased by over 113% - a more than doubling of the total number of families. The largest increase occurred during the period from 1951 to 1961 when the number of families grew by over 43%. Between 1961 and 1971, the rate of increase slowed to 26.5%, while between 1971 and 1981 the increase in the number of families was 17.5%.

Table 40 presents the number of families in the Hamilton CMA.

TABLE 40

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE HAMILTON CMA (1951-1981)

	No. of Families	% Increase
1951	68,820	
		43.6
1961	98,837	
		26.5
1971	125,015	
		11.0
1976	138,730	
		5.9
1981	146,885	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Bulletins, 1951-1981.

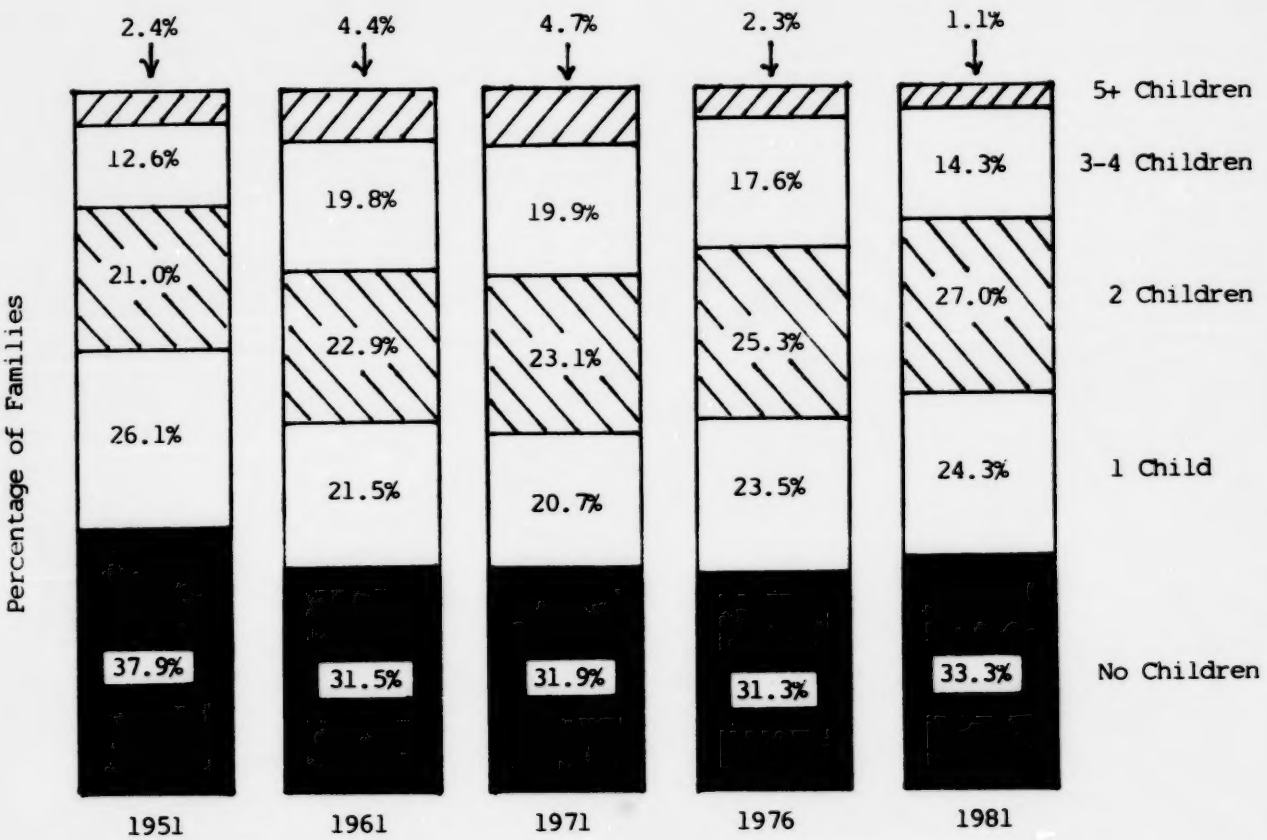
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES

Between 1951 and 1961, the percentage of families with no children and one child decreased rather significantly but these percentage levelled off between 1961 and 1976 and began to rise again in 1981 as Figure 30 illustrates.

The percentage of two children families has shown a slow but steady increase throughout 1951 to 1981. On the other hand, the percentage of 3 or 4 and 5 children families increased between 1951 and 1961, however these increases had levelled off during 1961 to 1971 and actually decreased in 1976 and 1981.

FIGURE 30

FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
FOR THE HAMILTON CMA
(1951-1981)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Bulletins, 1951-1981

C. AGE OF FAMILY HEADS

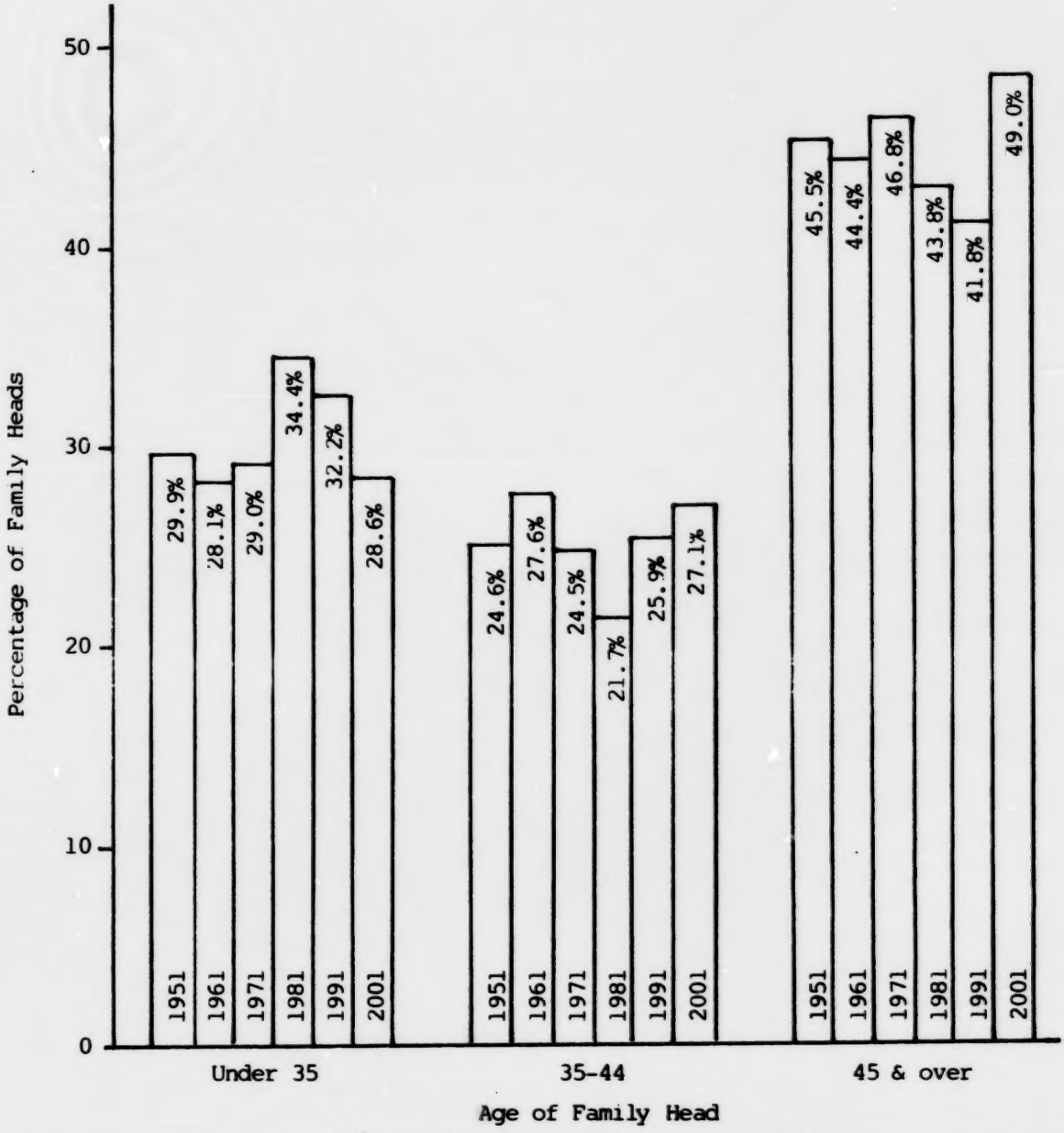
The projections included in Figure 31 are taken from a study published by Statistics Canada for the Province. The percentages displayed are for the Province of Ontario. Traditionally, the age distribution of family heads in the local area has been very similar to that of the Province and it is assumed that this similarity will persist in the future. The Provincial projections, therefore, are probably very similar to the expected situation in the local area.

Between 1951 and 1961, the size of the 35-44 age group increased while both the younger and older groups decreased slightly. From 1961 through to 1981, however, the younger group will increase as the children of the post-war baby boom marry and begin families. Correspondingly, the 35 to 44 group will increase.

Between 1981 and 2001, the trends within these two groups will reverse. This again is largely due to the continuing maturation of the post-war baby boom. For example, by 1991, this group will be in the 35-44 age group, causing it to increase substantially. By 2001, many of the post-war children will be in the 45 and over age group and this, in turn, will increase sharply.

In summary, then, the prevalence of young family heads will increase to 1981 and then, in percentage terms, decrease thereafter. The 35 to 44 group will decrease to 1981 and then increase. The older group will decrease to 1991 and then increase sharply with the influx of the aging post-war baby boom.

FIGURE 31: AGE OF FAMILY HEADS FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH BY DECADE*
(1951-2001)



* Figures are actually for the Province of Ontario. Assuming that the Regional situation reflects the Provincial situation.

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977.

D. FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES

The incidence of female headed families was high in 1951. This was primarily a result of the war years. The rate in both the local area and the Province decreased in 1961 and then increased in 1971 to a level slightly below that of 1951 as Table 41 indicates. By 1981, the incidence of female headed families in the Hamilton CMA and the Province reached the highest percentage of all four decades. The primary cause, however, had changed dramatically. During the earlier period, the death of spouses was the primary cause. By 1971 and 1981, the primary cause was marital breakdown. (Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977) (For comparison purposes, the incidence of male headed families was 1.7% in the Hamilton CMA and 1.9% in Ontario for 1981.)

TABLE 41

FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES FOR HAMILTON CMA AND ONTARIO (1951-1981)

	Hamilton CMA	Ontario
1951	7.3	7.4
1961	5.9	6.3
1971	6.9	7.1
1981	9.2	9.1

Sources: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977

: Statistics Canada, Census Bulletin, 1981

E. BIRTHRATES

Ontario has traditionally always had a higher birthrate than the Region of Hamilton-Wentworth as seen in Figure 32.

Between 1974 and 1979, the birthrate fell by 1.5 points from 14.6 births per 1,000 population to 13.1 births per 1,000 population in Hamilton-Wentworth. (For comparison purposes, the birthrate in Wentworth County in 1963 was a little over 23 births per 1,000 population.) By 1985, the rate was 14.4 births per 1,000 population, a 1.1 increase over the 1979 low. The birthrate will likely increase further over the next few years as the post-war baby-boom reaches the prime child-bearing years. "The 'mini-echo' baby-boom impact will be smaller than anticipated since many women are having few, if any, children and are waiting until their late 20's and early 30's to have children". (The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Community Trends and Needs in Hamilton-Wentworth, 1986-87. p. 1,2)

F. DEATHRATES

The deathrates for Ontario and the Region have not shown as much fluctuation as have the birthrates (see Figure 33).

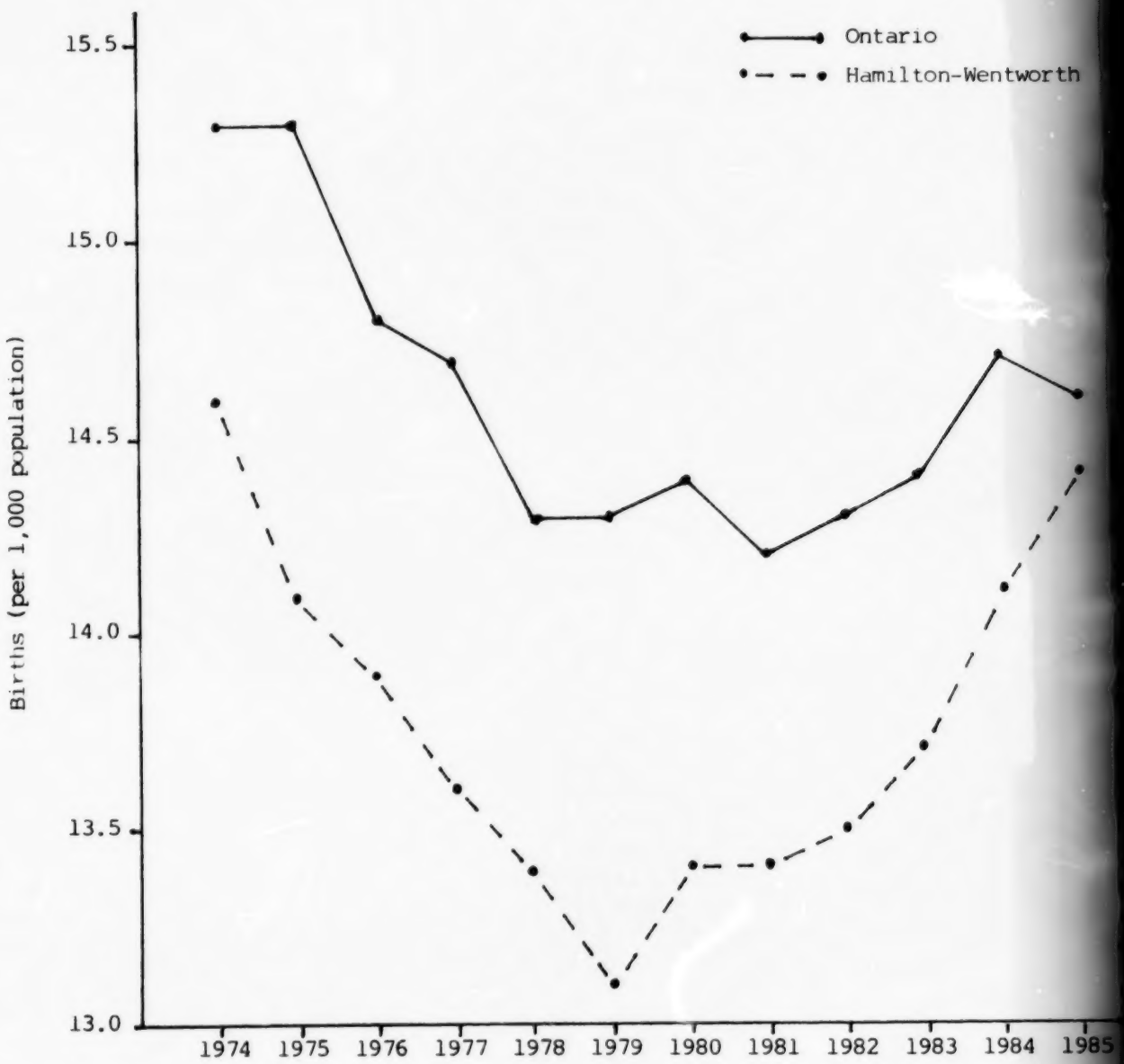
The deathrate in the Region has remained higher than the rate for the Province of Ontario throughout the 1970's and 1980's. In Ontario, the deathrate has remained relatively stable while in Hamilton-Wentworth, the trend is increasing.

G. MARRIAGE RATES

As Figure 34 illustrates, the marriage rate for both Ontario and Hamilton-Wentworth decreased throughout the seventies. Between 1980 and 1985, the Ontario marriage rate continued to decline, while the Hamilton-Wentworth rate increased slightly. Generally, the rate for Hamilton-Wentworth has been higher than that of the Province.

FIGURE 32

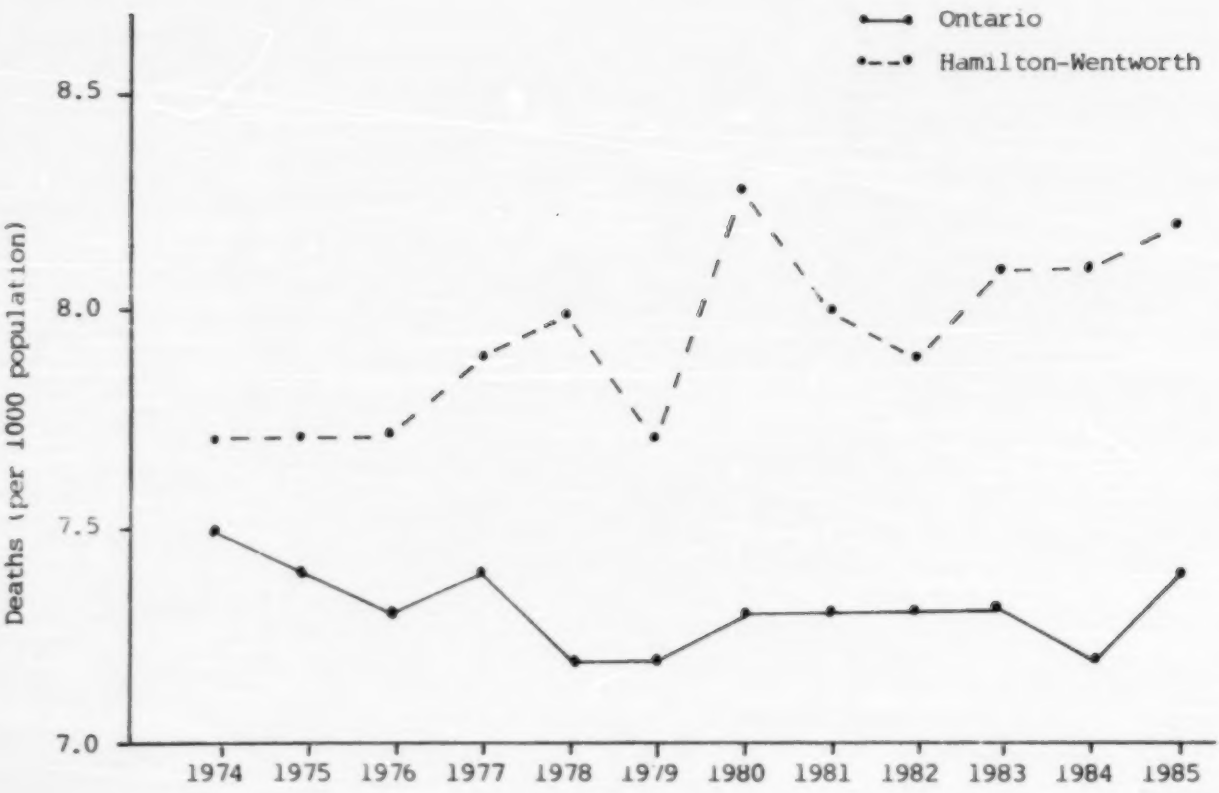
BIRTHRATES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO
(1974-1985)



Source: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1974-1985.

FIGURE 33

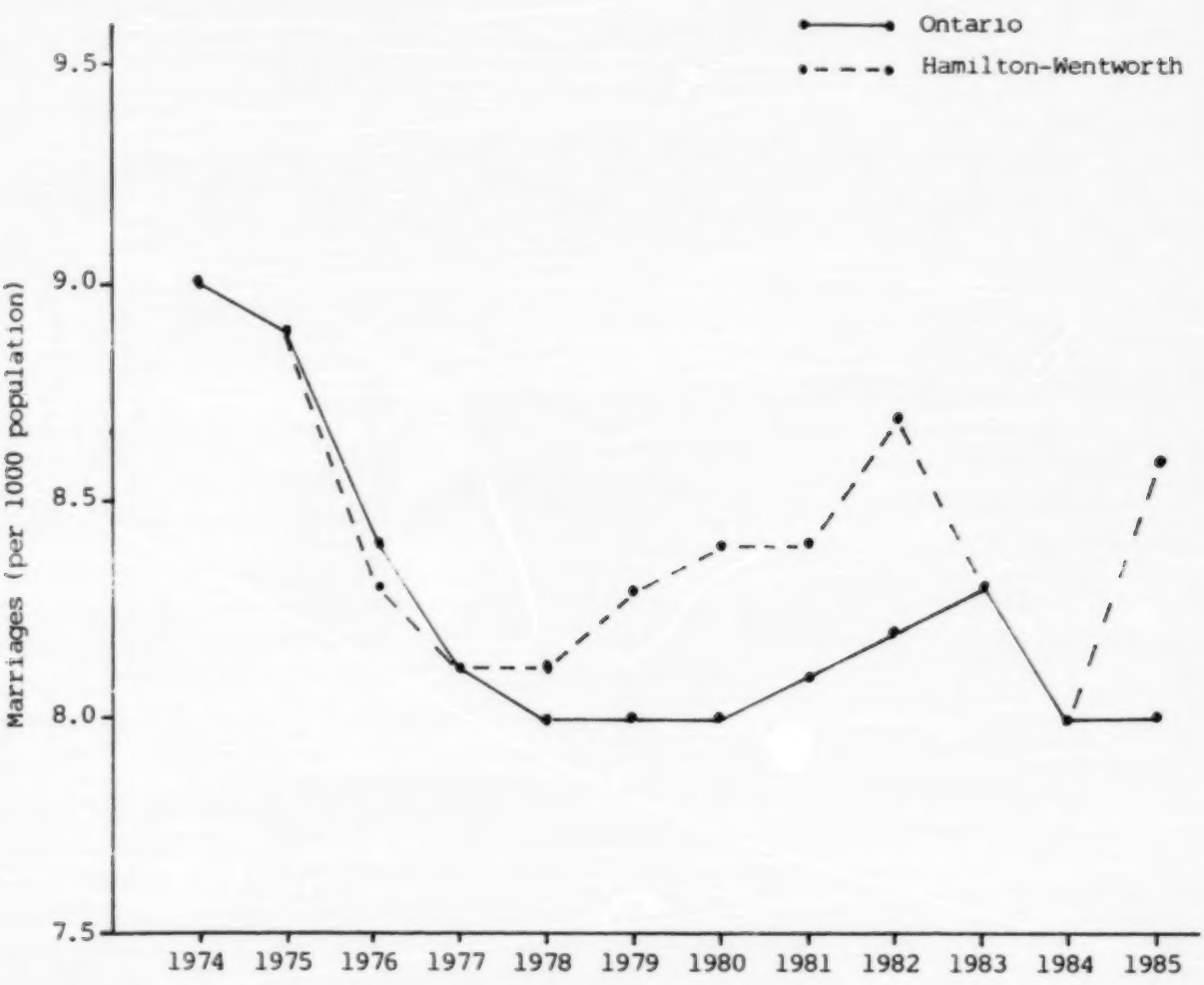
DEATHRATES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO
(1974-1985)



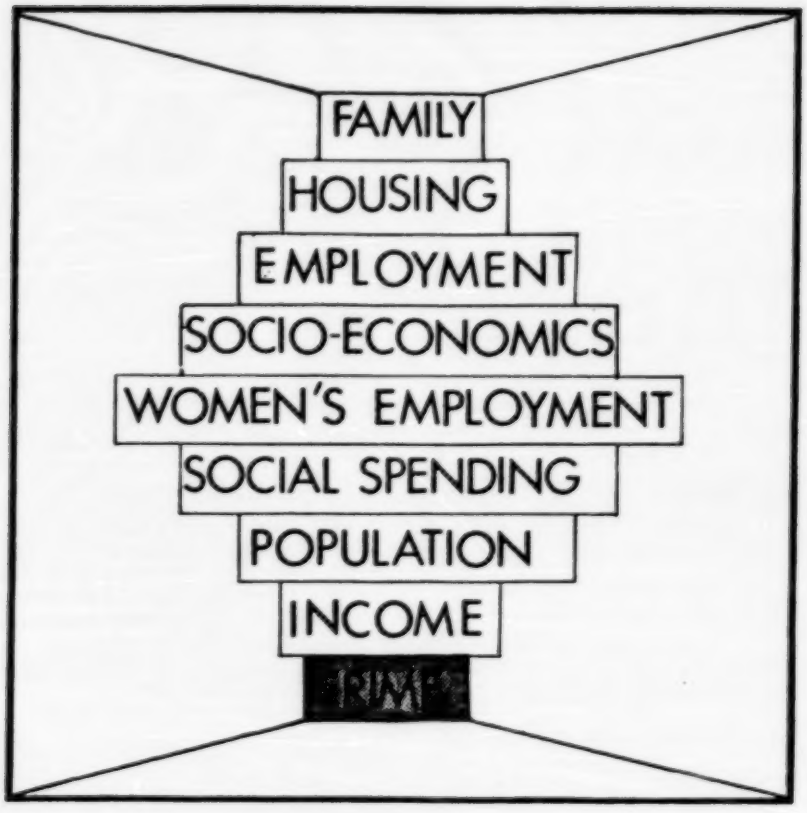
Source: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1974-1985

FIGURE 34

MARRIAGE RATES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO
(1974-1985)



Source: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1974-1985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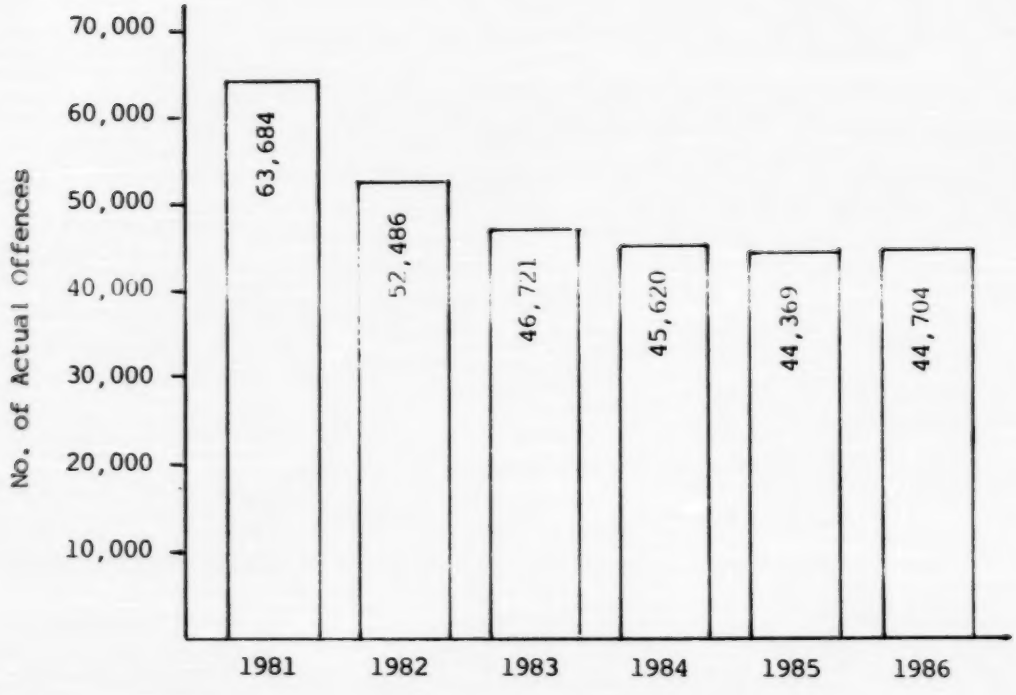
CRIME

A. NUMBER OF OFFENCES

During 1986, there were a total of 44,704 offences reported in the Region. This represented a 29.8% decrease from the 1981 figure and is a continuation of the downward trend which has remained steady throughout most of the eighties (see Figure 35).

FIGURE 35

NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENCES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1981-1986)



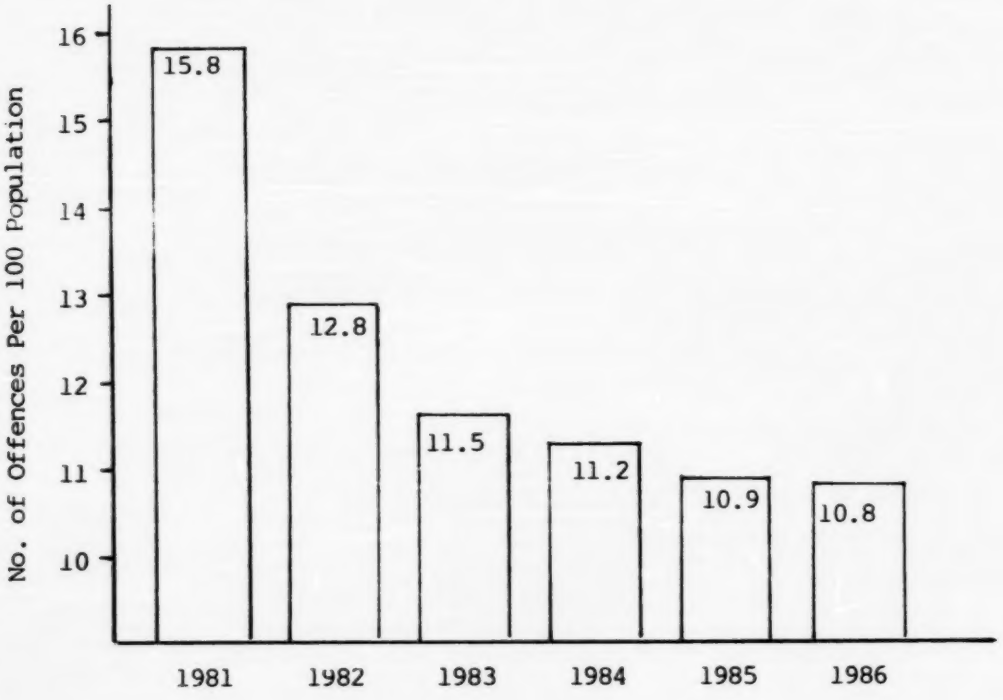
Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1986 Statistical Report, 1986.

Between 1981 and 1986, the Regional population increased by less than 2%, however, the number of occurrences has been consistently decreasing.

Despite a rather static population base, the reported offence rate escalated to a high of 15.8/100 population in 1981. Between 1982 and 1986, the trend has been towards a decreasing offence rate as Figure 36 illustrates. The 1986 offence rate was the lowest since 1976.

FIGURE 36

NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENCES/100 POPULATION
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1981-1986)



Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1986 Statistical Report, 1986

A comparison of the major offence categories in 1985 and 1986 indicates that, at least for this one year period, there has been a shift in the type of offences (see Table 42).

Violent Crime, such as homicide and assaults have shown increases between 1985 and 1986 although the number of sex offences decreased considerably (by 51.4%). The number of fraud cases increased as well. The number of break and enter situations, robberies, thefts and drug offences all decreased which, along with the drop in sex offences, accounts for the overall decrease in major offences between 1985 and 1986.

TABLE 42

MAJOR ACTUAL OFFENCES BY CATEGORY
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1985-1986)

Major Offence Categories	No. of Actual Offences		Percentage Change
	1985	1986	
Homicide	11	12	+ 9.1
Sex Offences	70	34	- 51.4
Robbery	266	237	- 10.9
Thefts	16,408	16,161	- 1.5
Break and Enter	5,554	4,746	- 14.5
Assaults	4,107	4,597	+ 11.9
Fraud	1,673	1,853	+ 9.7
Drugs	1,003	752	- 7.3

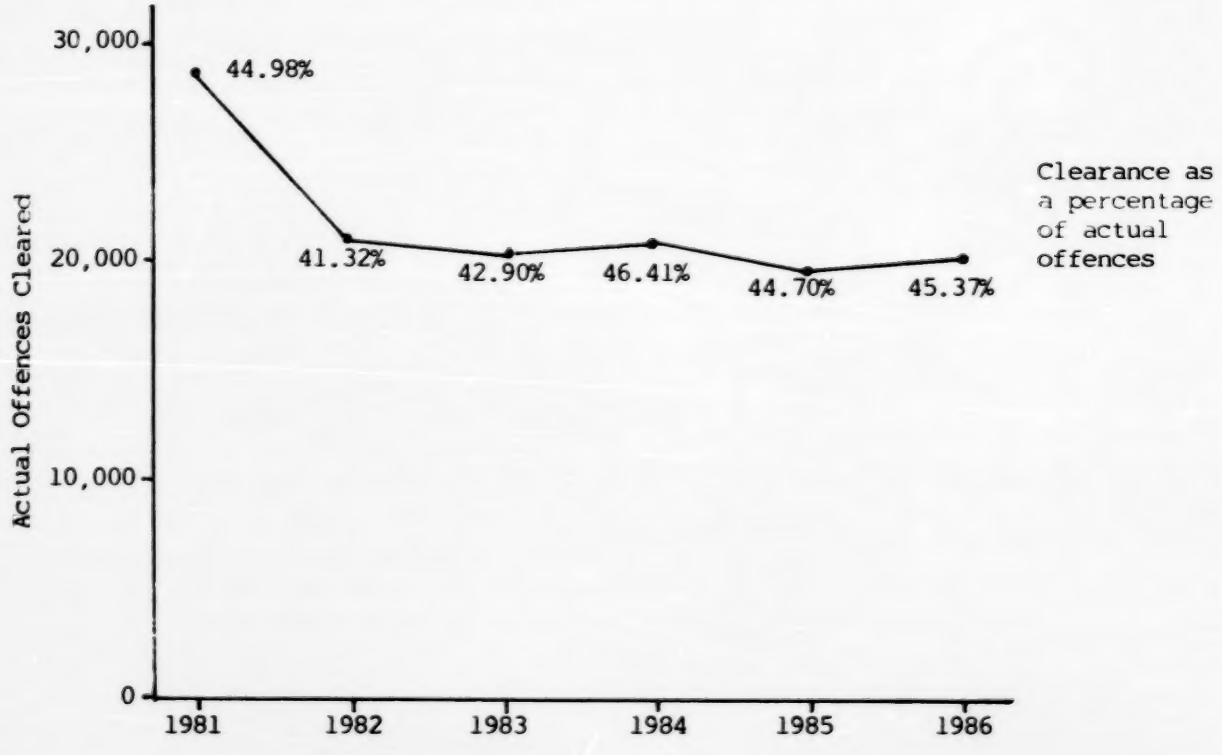
Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1986 Statistical Report, 1986.

B. RESOURCES

Although the number of occurrences have decreased since 1981, the clearance rate has increased. The clearance rate can be defined as the percentage of reported criminal cases where a charge has been laid, or the case completed, by the police divided by the total number of offences. In 1981, the clearance rate was 44.98% and it had increased to 45.37% by 1986 (as shown in Figure 37).

FIGURE 37

ACTUAL OFFENCES CLEARED IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1981-1986)



Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1986 Statistical Report, 1986

Between 1981 and 1986, the number of reported offences decreased by 29.8% while the clearance increased by 0.9%, despite the fact that the number of sworn personnel within the police force remained relatively unchanged. Table 43 shows the breakdown of police personnel for 1986.

This suggests that the decrease in offences is not due to stronger enforcement within the Region.

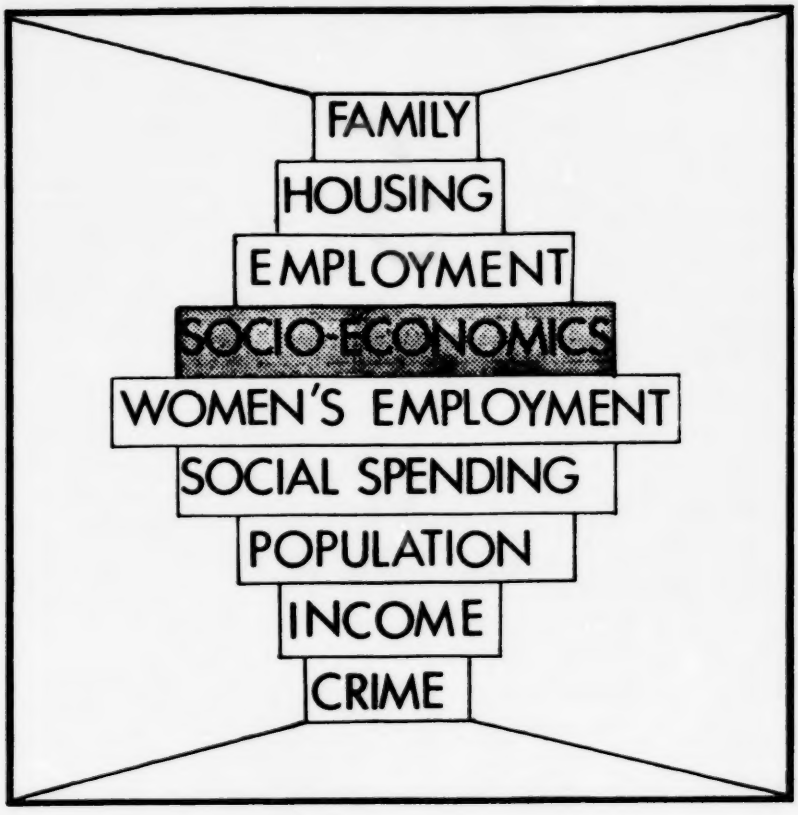
TABLE 43

REGIONAL POLICE PERSONNEL (1986)

	No. of Personnel*
Chief of Police	1
Deputy Chief of Police	2
Staff Superintendents	1
Superintendents	4
Staff Inspectors	5
Inspectors	11
Staff Sergeants	21
Sergeants	119
Constables	485
Secondments	2
Total Sworn Personnel	651
Total Unsworn Personnel	171
Total Personnel	822

* Includes 227 Administrative staff (27.6% of police force) and 595 Operations staff (72.4% of police force).

Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1986 Statistical Report, 1986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IMPORTANT INDICATORS

The following section presents various indicators related to socio-economic trends in the Region of Hamilton-Wentworth.

A. POVERTY LINES

Poverty lines have been used extensively throughout Canada in an attempt to measure and understand poverty. While a number of different poverty line figures are available, this report will focus on three different approaches to developing poverty lines.

Absolute Poverty Lines

Absolute poverty lines are developed by defining poverty in terms of income necessary for an individual or family to meet basic needs. Basic needs are generally defined as food, clothing and shelter. The most well-known and probably most widely used "absolute poverty line" is that developed and regularly updated by Statistics Canada. It is known as the "Revised Low-Income Cut-Off Point", and is based on a 58.5% criterion (that is, Canadians who spend more than 58.5% of their income on the basic necessities of food, shelter and clothing fall below the low-income cut-off points). Table 44 presents the Statistics Canada Estimated Low-Income Cut-Off Points for 1986 which have been generated by the National Council on Welfare.

From Table 44, one can see that as the population of an area increases, so, too, does the low-income cut-off point.

TABLE 44

STATISTICS CANADA ESTIMATED LOW-INCOME CUT-OFF POINTS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA (1986)

Size of Family Unit	Population of Area of Residence				
	Rural Areas	Less than 30,000	30,000-99,999	100,000-499,999	500,000 and over
1 Person	$ 7,870	$ 8,765	$ 9,481	$ 10,108	$ 10,673
2 Persons	10,316	11,570	12,469	13,365	14,081
3 Persons	13,813	15,519	16,683	17,850	18,836
4 Persons	15,967	17,938	19,284	20,628	21,705
5 Persons	18,567	20,808	22,334	23,948	25,294
6 Persons	20,270	22,692	24,398	26,101	27,626
7 or more Persons	22,334	25,024	26,909	28,792	30,407

Source: National Council on Welfare, Measuring Poverty: 1986 Poverty Lines, 1986

Relative Poverty Lines

Some experts have argued that poverty is relative and that a family is relatively deprived (poor) if its standard of living is so much lower than that of the surrounding community that its way of life "stands out" by comparison. The Canadian Council on Social Development has made this argument for many years, and has developed and updates a series of poverty lines which are set at 50% of the average Canadian family income, and adjusted for family size.

Table 45 presents the Canadian Council on Social Development's estimated poverty lines by David Ross for 1986.

TABLE 45

ESTIMATED POVERTY LINES DEVELOPED BY THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (1986)

Size of Family Unit	Adjusted for Family of 3
1 Person	$ 9,944
2 Persons	16,574
3 Persons	19,888
4 Persons	23,203
5 Persons	26,517
6 Persons	29,832
7 Persons	33,146

Source: The Canadian Council on Social Development

The "Adequate Budget" Approach

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto has developed and advocates the "adequate budget" approach to establishing poverty lines. We will quote from their own work as a means to introducing this approach.

> "It [the 'adequate budget' approach] defines adequacy in terms of basic economic needs for food, clothing, housing, transportation and other items.... The budget level approach established standards of adequacy by itemizing necessary goods and services and estimating their costs. An income which is not large enough to meet these costs is considered inadequate by community standards in Metropolitan Toronto... The Social Planning Council...believe[s] that it is

cont'd..

> appropriate to use a measure of adequacy that is both above levels of subsistence to ensure good health and self respect, but below any level that could be called luxurious... [and] should be derived by scientific means. ...they [the measures of adequacy] are related to current cost and consumer expenditures... [and] do document how specified incomes could be allocated to purchasing needed goods and services in the marketplace."
>
> (Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and Ontario Welfare Council, ...and the Poor Get Poorer, pp. 14-15)

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District has used the same methodology as the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, but has used prices and costs of items in the Hamilton-Wentworth area to develop levels of adequacy which are directly applicable to this area. Table 46 documents levels of adequacy for several family types.

One can compare and contrast the various methods for developing poverty lines. The "adequate budget" method, as used in Hamilton-Wentworth, in fact, allocates, on average, close to 58.5% of income to food, shelter and clothing, which approaches the Statistics Canada cut-off line. However, based on prices and costs which are actually derived in Hamilton-Wentworth, the total income necessary is considerably higher. Moreover, the adequate budget method (for a family of four), results in income levels, which, although higher than both the Statistics Canada or Canadian Council on Social Development lines, are still below the average Ontario family income and the average Hamilton-Burlington family income.

TABLE 46

LEVELS OF ADEQUACY IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1986)

Type of Family		Estimated Gross Income ($)
Two Persons:		
Male adult - employed) Female adult - employed)	with automobile	21,222.55
Two Persons:		
Female adult - employed) Female child - 3 years old)	with automobile add	22,503.50 4,000.92 26,504.42
Three Persons:		
Male adult - employed) Female adult - at home) Male child - 3 yrs. old)	with automobile add	19,525.92 4,045.92 23,571.84
Four Persons:		
Male adult - employed) Female adult - at home) Female child - 10 years old) Male child - 15 years old)	with automobile add	25,078.54 4,295.28 29,373.82

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, Guide for Family Budgeting in Hamilton-Wentworth, 1986, 1986

B. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index provides for a measure of the rate of inflation, and a reasonable base for making year-to-year comparisons in the cost of living.

Figure 38 presents the rate of inflation on an annual basis since 1976. Between 1976 and 1981, the rate of inflation exhibited an increase until it peaked in 1981 at 12.5%. The inflation rate then decreased rapidly reaching a low of 4.0% in 1985.

Figure 39 provides a graphic representation of the annual average Consumer Price Index since 1980 (year 1981 = 100), and gives a cumulative picture of the cost of living in any year in relation to other years. As can be seen, the annual average consumer price index for 1986 was 132.4 (year 1981 = 100), a 69.5% increase since 1976. "The Consumer Price Index is expected to increase by about 6% a year through to 1994." (Tomorrow's Customers, Clarkson Gordon/Woods Gordon)

FIGURE 38

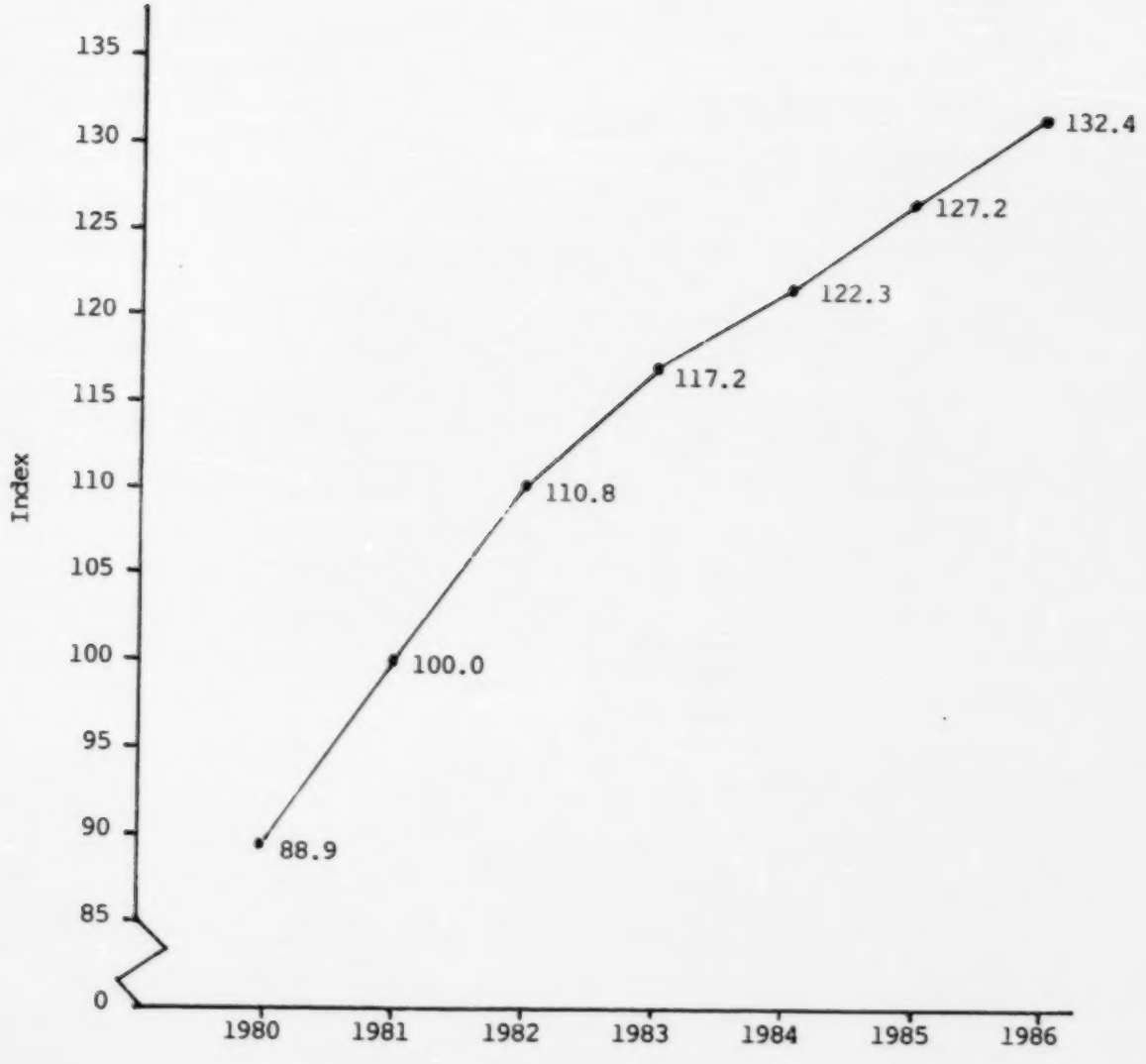
CANADIAN ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION
(1976-1986)

Note: Calculations made from 1981 Consumer Price Index Time Base between January and December of cited years using Annual Average figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Consumer Price Index, 1976-1986.

FIGURE 39

CANADIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ANNUAL AVERAGES
Year 1981 = 100
(1980-1986)



Source: Statistics Canada, The Consumer Price Index, 1980-1986